FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 249 *28 December 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

ERA SOCIALISTA Examines CEMA Plan Coordination AA 1
[23/1982]

ALBANIA

Andropov's 'Deceitful' Disarmament Alternative B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 26 Dec]
AWP Organ Condemns Belgrade's 'Anti-Swiss Fuss' B 2
[ZERI I POPULLIT 19 Dec]
Foto Cami Reviews Hoxha's Book on SFRY B 4
[ZERI I POPULLIT]
Officials Review Economic Achievements, Plans B 7
Agriculture Minister B 7
Food, Light Industry Minister B 8
Construction Minister B 8
Communications Minister B 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Addresses Rally on USSR Anniversary D 1
RUDE PRAVO Urges International CP Meeting [14 Dec] D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Gerstner on 1982 Economic Achievements E 1
Lindner Says No Nuclear Weapons Deployed in GDR E 2
Economic Consultations in Iran Concluded E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Dec]

HUNGARY

Kadar-Led Delegation Returns From Moscow F 1
Hegedus Interviewed on Andropov, Current Reforms F 1
[Vienna PROFIL 6 Dec]
Use of Bonds Permitted Beginning 1 January F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Dec]
Briefs: Procurement Price Increases; F 6
Colombian Envoy's Farewell Visit

POLAND

Council of Ministers Holds Session on 27 Dec G 1
Repeals Measures G 1
Daily on Party Role Under Martial Law Suspension G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Dec]
Warsaw Previews Agenda of 28-29 Dec Sejm Session G 3

Solidarity Leader Arrested in Bialystok G 4
Solidarity Activist Sentenced in Wroclaw G 4
RZECZPOSPOLITA on Jaruzelski-Andropov Meeting G 4
Malinowski Interviewed on Visit to USSR G 5
Rakowski Speaks at Chief Media Editors Seminar G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Dec]
Glemp's Christmas-New Year Message Reported [Vatican City] G 7
Glemp Meets With Clergy on Christmas Eve G 8
[Vatican City]
Walesa Plans To Visit Pope in February [ANSA] G 9
TRYBUNA LUDU on Andropov's 21 Dec Speech G 10
[Wisniowski, 21 Dec]

ROMANIA

RCP National Conference Resolution Published H 1
[SCINTEIA 21 Dec]
ROMANIA LIBERA Discusses 'Creative' Communism [25 Dec] H 9
Ceausescu at Farm Plenum; Dinca Appointment H 12
Several Meetings Mark USSR 60th Anniversary H 13
[SCINTEIA 25 Dec]
RCP Cables Greek Party Official on Reelection H 14
[Athens RIZOSPASTIS 24 Dec]
Ceausescu Receives Citroen Company Officials H 14
Protocol on Exchange of Goods With Yugoslavia H 14

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY's Dragosavac Reviews Economic Problems I 1
[BORBA 22 Dec]
Adoption of Economic Measures Expected Soon I 3
Rescheduling Of Bosnia-Hercegovina Debt Proposed I 3
Slovene Assembly on Foreign Currency Regulations I 4
Macedonia To Approve Draft Development Plan I 5
Kosovo Bodies Discuss Draft Resolution I 5
[BORBA 16 Dec]
Approve Draft Decisions I 6
Kosovo Presidency Discusses Prisoner Amnesty I 6
TANJUG Reports Kosovo Reserve Officers' Activity I 7
LCY's Sukrija on Current Situation in Kosovo I 7
Kosovo Radio Attacks Hoxha Book on 'Titoites' I 8
Presidency Assesses International Situation I 9
SFRY-Egyptian Committee on Trade, Joint Ventures I 10
Trade Protocol Signed With Romania 23 Dec I 10
Dizdarevic Receives Soviet Ambassador 24 Dec I 11
Trade Secretary Receives Albanian Ambassador I 11
Briefs: Slovene Delegation in Belorussia I 11

ERA SOCIALISTA EXAMINES CEMA PLAN COORDINATION

AU211144 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian 23/1982 pp 21-24

[Article by University Professor Dr Mihai Paraluta: "The Coordination of National Development Plans -- The Major Method of Organizing Cooperation Within CEMA" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Improving the forms and methods of coordination of the national development plans of the CEMA socialist member states has always been a permanent concern. In its close to 35 years of existence, as an international economic organization and in accordance with the objectives set by the communist and workers parties of the member states and sanctioned in joint documents, CEMA has continuously improved its forms and methods of economic cooperation and collaboration and its entire mechanism of cooperation and coordination of national economic development plans.

The area of economic cooperation has been continuously expanding, in step with the development of socialist construction, with the growing potential of the CEMA member states, and with the experience accumulated in organizing and coordinating relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. While in the beginning economic cooperation among the CEMA member states was limited to commercial exchanges, it gradually began to include additional sectors of activity, such as material production, scientific-technical research, investments and financial-currency transactions. In consequence, cooperation among the CEMA member states has become multifaceted and currently embraces almost all the sectors of economic activity in one form or another.

It should be stressed that improving the forms and methods of coordination of national economic development plans and of economic cooperation and collaboration does not constitute a goal in itself, but merely a concrete form and method of using joint cooperation and mutual assistance to influence and favor economic growth and rapid industrialization, and to permit the consolidation and strengthening of each national economy and the establishment in each country of modern and highly-efficient structures necessary for the scientific-technical revolution, for solving the problem of energy and raw material resources, for increasing economic efficiency and socialist production, and for raising the well-being of the people in each socialist country involved in the council. At the same time, both the system of organization and coordination of this international body and the economic levers of cooperation and collaboration have improved due to the collective efforts of the member states to find the forms and methods of cooperation best suited to a given period and capable of utilizing the experience accumulated over the years and of effectively contributing to the socio-economic development of all the CEMA member states.

Romania, together with the other CEMA socialist member states, has contributed to seeking solutions, forms and methods of cooperation in keeping with the interests of all the member states; it has also contributed to working out and adopting the "comprehensive program" and "special programs of long-term cooperation" that constitute the organizational, functional and economic framework of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the member states.

An analysis of the forms and methods of cooperation and collaboration promoted by the CEMA member states must be based on the nature and purpose of this international economic organization. In accordance with its statute, CEMA is an open organization of economic cooperation based on freely agreed upon cooperation among sovereign and independent states.

As an international forum in charge of coordinating and expanding the economic cooperation among sovereign and independent states, CEMA functions on the basis of democratic principles and does not have the right to decide over the head of the governments and states that form it; its recommendations and decisions are adopted only with the assent of the interested states, and it is strictly up to each country and each government to implement those recommendations and decisions or to incorporate the commitments assumed in their national development plan. By virtue of its organizational structure and of the mechanism agreed upon for adapting decisions and recommendations, CEMA does not contain, is not and cannot be allowed to to contain any element of suprastate leadership. In accordance with its statute, CEMA gives each country the right to show interest or lack of interest in a given project initiated by one of the members, and the right to participate in such projects when the authorized national leadership bodies find that the respective form or method of cooperation is of interest.

This is the functional framework in which the national development plans of the member states are coordinated. Such coordination constitutes an important means of strengthening the socialist international division of labor and of encouraging the development of many-sided cooperation among the member states.

As for the specific forms of plan coordination among the CEMA member states, it must be stressed that they are in the nature of a planned regulation. Marxist economic literature has discussed and still discusses whether the law of proportional planned development applies to all the CEMA member states as a group in the same way in which it applies to each national economy. On this opinions are divided, some authors -- although few -- believe that the socialist internationalization of material production and production relations has reached such a scope that the necessary objective conditions exist for applying the law of planned development to all the CEMA member states as a group. This argument is invoked for urging the establishment of one plan for all the CEMA member states. Other authors believe that the necessary objective conditions have not been created at an international level for applying the law of planned development, and that socialist property preserves its national character.

Several specifications are required to grasp this complex theoretical problem which has important practical implications:

First, there are two things that must not be mixed up: a) The planned regulation resulting from the economic cooperation among the socialist countries by virtue of the planned development of the national economies of the CEMA member states; and b) the action of the law of proportional planned development at the international level. The application of that law would mean that the entire process of expanded socialist reproduction should be carried out by the CEMA member states as a group; it would imply the establishment of structures and proportions calculated not within each national economy but at the international level, and the transfer of certain basic functions and prerogatives of national planning to international economic organizations. In such conditions, the requirements of the law of proportional national planned development would inevitably come into conflict with the requirements of that law at the international level. Consequently, the question logically arises: What set of requirements has priority?

Second, the internationalization of production forces as a result of increasing dependence among national economies affects only part of the national production. For example, even in the socialist countries most intensively involved in production sharing and specialization, the production resulting from those major forms of internationalization of the production forces still does not by far make up most of the production.

Third, the socialist production relations, whose nature and limits are decided by the major form of ownership, are not by far internationalized. Just because forms of production sharing are expanding and joint associations or international economic bodies are established does not mean that the socialist property has lost its national character and that forms of international production relations have emerged as a result. As stated in the agreements that govern bilateral and multilateral associations and in the statutes of international economic organizations concluded so far among CEMA member states, such cases do not involve a process of gradual transition of national property to some form of international property; each state remains owner of the share it contributes to a given international cooperation project. That does not mean that joint associations, international economic organizations and other forms of production sharing promoted by CEMA do not contain some elements of international production relations. Even if we accept the thesis of those economists who claim that those forms create international property -- and hence the objective basis for applying the law of proportional planned development -- the scope and dimensions of such forms of cooperation are as yet infinitesimal in comparison with the national property.

Fourth, democratic centralism, the objective consequence of socialist property -- especially the property of all the people -- is one of the basic requirements of the law of proportional planned development and the foundation for any national system of planned organization and leadership of a socialist economy. This principle cannot be transferred to an international scale, to an international system of relations or to an international body without affecting the very existence of the respective country as a sovereign state. The center of economic leadership and decision is and cannot be but a national political center, an organic component of each system of planned economic organization and leadership. In absolutely all cases the sovereign right of decision belongs to the supreme party-state bodies of the respective country -- the only ones competent to decide the country's own directions of economic development and to decide on any form of multilateral cooperation and collaboration or on consciously renouncing certain functions and prerogatives belonging to national decisionmaking bodies. Precisely in keeping with this basic requirement, which runs like a red thread through the entire concept of plan coordination featured in the "comprehensive program" and through other CEMA documents, DEEPENING THE COOPERATION AMONG THE MEMBER STATES IN ALL THE AREAS OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION NECESSARILY REQUIRES -- AS IS THE CASE IN PRACTICE -- INCREASING THE LEADING ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES AND OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH SOCIALIST STATE IN GUIDING THE PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR, IN CORRELATION WITH THE TRENDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR.

Fifth, one must keep in mind the objective realities, levels and current stage of development of the national economies of the CEMA socialist member states, which are still very varied, as well as their diverse and heterogeneous character and the varying share of the socialist sector in each one.

In accordance with the economic principles governing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the socialist countries and sanctioned in the CEMA statute, and with the actual reality or current level of internationalization of production forces and relations, the current system of planned regulation of economic relations among countries can only assume the form of coordination. This salient feature of economic cooperation at all levels also marks the cooperation within CEMA, as well as all the norms adopted by that body. On the other hand, this means that the major factor and the decisive element that can bring a country to participate in any form of economic cooperation or socialist integration is only a convergence of interests among national economies. In point of fact, all the agreements, conventions and statutes concluded in keeping with the principle and right of each country to manifest interest in a certain cooperation project or in a certain form of cooperation within CEMA reflect this convergence of interests.

This determines that, on the one hand, the entire system of drafting cooperation and collaboration measures in production, scientific-technical research, trade relations and financial-currency ties is implemented at the bilateral or multilateral level; on the other hand, that it only makes recommendations and does not give directives to the supreme leadership forums in each country. It is obvious that there is a key difference between decisions of supreme CEMA forums and bodies and decisions of national forums; while the first are not obligatory directives for national economies, since CEMA is not a supranational planning body, the other decisions are obligatory for subordinated organizations and units, in view of the democratic centralism prevailing in each country.

In examining the issue of cooperation forms within CEMA, one should not forget that the mechanism of planned regulation of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between member countries as well as the system of coordinating 5-year and longer-term plans are continuously improving under the direct influence of laws governing each national economy. Only by taking into consideration the specific domestic requirements of these laws and the links and interconnections between the national economies -- links that are generated by the international socialist division of labor, an organic part and parcel of the world division of labor, which is being increasingly diversified by the contemporary scientific-technical revolution -- can one find forms, methods and solutions in accordance with interests and requirements of all states. In this respect there is still room for action and many opportunities, as yet unused, for cooperation and collaboration aimed at maintaining the dynamism of the national economies of CEMA member countries and overcoming, by joint efforts, the negative consequences of the world economic crisis upon the respective countries. Along these lines, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the 1-2 June 1982 enlarged plenum of the RCP Central Committee: "Romania deems it necessary to improve the CEMA activity so that the mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration within this organization can permit the member countries to jointly resolve -- in accordance with provisions of the CEMA statute and other documents -- a number of problems of socioeconomic development and successful socialist construction."

In this respect, one may ask the following questions: Has the coordination of plans become superfluous? Has it turned into an obstacle to expanding and diversifying economic cooperation and collaboration between CEMA member countries? Obviously not! The progress potential and other possibilities inherent in the coordination of plans -- as a key form and method of deepening the international socialist division of labor and comprehensively stimulating and intensifying economic cooperation between CEMA member countries -- are far from being exhausted. One can state that --at the current stage of the socialist countries and in view of objective economic trends and processes taking place now or in the near future -- the assessment included in the "complex program" concerning the main directions and tasks of developing cooperation in the planning activity remains fully valid. The "complex program" specifies: "CEMA member countries consider that cooperation in planning and particularly in coordinating plans is the principal method of organizing cooperation and deepening the international socialist division of labor."

Being a complex method that covers key problems of mutual interest in economy, science, technology, investments, production sharing and specialization, mutual deliveries of goods and so forth, the coordination of national economic development plans expresses the planned regulation of economic relations between CEMA member countries. This coordination is actually a system of successive consultations and examinations -- at the bilateral level, between central planning bodies of individual countries, and at the multilateral level, within the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning -- of various forms of economic cooperation advanced by the member countries, with a view to finding concrete and mutually advantageous solutions to problems of mutual interest and thus expanding and deepening economic relations between the member countries.

The coordination of plans is based on the fact that the state plan in each country is the main lever of national economic management; drafting the plan and establishing its goals and ways of implementation are essential and inalienable prerogatives of each socialist state's sovereignty.

Plan coordination is a precursory action to the finalization by each country of its economic plans. This method is advantageous for all countries, since it permits them to know in advance the possibilities to resolve, through international cooperation, certain important problems of their own economic development and allows them to take into account these possibilities when finalizing their national economic development plans.

During six 5-year plans, the CEMA member countries have accumulated an ever richer experience in coordinating long-term plans. A long distance has been covered and rich experience accumulated since the first coordination of 5-year plans in the 1955-60 period up to their coordination in the 1981-85 period. The sphere of plan coordination has gradually increased and the forms, methods and instruments of plan coordination have improved; we have reached the point where plan coordination covers the most important fields of comprehensive cooperation between CEMA countries and the issues of developing production sharing and specialization, scientific-technical research, investments and economic relations. The mechanism for coordinating plans in the 1981-85 period was improved to the extent that their efficiency and usefulness increased and that long-term development programs were included in their sphere of activity; likewise, their overall coordinating horizon has continuously expanded.

A topical subject often discussed in the specialized literature of socialist countries is the fact that the plan coordination activity has certain limits as far as deepening socialist integration is concerned. Indeed, one could say that the plan coordination activity has certain limits, but only as far as suprastate planning is concerned, which does not constitute the goal of CEMA activity anyway. Some claim that the plan coordination activity represents an obstacle to unifying methods of planned management of the economies of socialist countries and to approximating planning mechanisms. In my opinion, the planning systems of CEMA member countries or at least most of them generally converge. Likewise, there is no direct correlation between domestic organization, management and planning methods -- which must be in accordance with the concrete conditions prevailing in each country -- and the expansion and development of cooperation. All national mechanisms can adapt to, without identifying themselves with, requirements of the cooperation mechanism agreed upon within CEMA. The unification of organization, planning and management systems would indeed become mandatory only if one aimed at supranational planning and at a single economic center that distributes planning to individual CEMA member countries. Since this issue is not on the agenda of either CEMA or any other socialist country, the discussion remains in the realm of abstract theory; V.I. Lenin's thesis on the trend "to create a single world economy" regulated in accordance with an overall plan -- a thesis used as "argument" by some writers -- can only apply in the distant future, after the full victory of communism throughout the world.

The fact that the plan coordination activity is the main method of organizing cooperation and deepening international socialist division of labor does not constitute an obstacle to improving various planning instruments, methods, mechanisms and levers at the national and international levels. Improving planning systems and the ways and means to implement the principle of democratic centralism has been a steady concern in all socialist countries for the past 15 years. This improvement, as was only natural, proceeded both along convergent directions, generated by the common nature of the social system and relations of production, and along divergent ones, determined by the conditions, goals and the stage of building the socialist society in each socialist country.

At the same time, the sphere of plan coordination has expanded and its methods have improved. There is no doubt that, despite the results attained thus far, great possibilities still exist to perfect the plan coordination system and mechanism, so that it better meets the requirements and targets of economic cooperation between CEMA member countries in the current stage. Improving the forms and methods of plan coordination must contribute to: Promoting the stable development of the national economies of our countries; jointly resolving the problems of raw materials and energy resources; countering the negative effects of the world crisis on economic growth; strengthening the intensive development factors; modernizing the structure of the national economies and increasing their competitiveness; harmoniously combining international specialization with the complex development of each national economy; eliminating differences that have emerged over time between the development levels of various national economies; and attaining the great goal of equalizing these levels, primarily by promoting the industrialization of the less developed ones.

In our party's opinion, international cooperation and plan coordination must serve the interests of each side and must contribute to: Developing the forces of production; accelerating the socioeconomic progress of all CEMA countries; fully utilizing national resources and production capacities in each country; and meeting the requirements for raw materials, fuel, technology, agricultural products, consumer goods and so forth from our own resources and with joint forces. Likewise, plan coordination should also help resolve essential problems of socioeconomic development and socialist construction, should increase the volume of goods exchange and should stimulate the fulfillment of programmatic goals in each country to raise the living standard.

A new form of cooperation in the area of planning, which has been considerably expanding in the past 10 years, is joint planning among interested countries. As is stated in the "comprehensive program," this form is designed to unite the efforts of CEMA member countries toward accelerating scientific-technical progress in certain areas, more rapidly increasing labor productivity and better meeting the supply requirements of the member states and increasing the competitiveness of their products in international markets. At the same time, joint planning is expected to contribute to rapidly developing the most modern types of production in the industrially less developed CEMA member states. This form of cooperation is also employed by the unions of international economic organizations established by the CEMA member states.

Joint planning is of a narrower scope than plan coordination and at the same time constitutes a means of improving the latter. By virtue of its contents, joint planning is applied to specific areas selected by the member states. Hence, it is more comprehensive and deeper-going than other forms of cooperation, without however replacing national planning; on the contrary, it is based on it and proceeds therefrom.

To avoid confusion we must add that the term "JOINT PLANNING" IS NOT EMPLOYED IN PRACTICAL CEMA ACTIVITIES OR IN SPECIALIZED ECONOMIC LITERATURE IN THE SENSE OF A UNIFORM PLAN, AND DOES NOT REQUIRE THAT AN INTERNATIONAL BODY SHOULD ASSUME ANY OF THE PREROGATIVES OF THE SOCIALIST STATE IN THE AREA OF ESTABLISHING NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS. The scope and areas of application of joint planning are clearly outlined in the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded among CEMA member states and concern only those countries that have expressed interest in participating in the respective area of activity. Another trait that separates joint planning from national planning is that the production capacities and resources involved remain the national property of the respective countries. Hence, the functions of joint planning are limited and apply only to well-specified areas and products, and not to the general system of the national economic plan indexes.

A certain experience has been accumulated in this area since 1972-73 when the first joint planning conventions were concluded. There is no doubt that, as production sharing and specialization and scientific-technical cooperation deepen and expand, the area of action of joint planning will also expand. Similarly, joint planning can constitute a useful lever for improving the cooperation measures and programs adopted. The results of joint planning are incorporated in the national plans of each country, thus facilitating and improving the process of bilateral and multilateral plan coordination. However, I believe that at least for the present and for the near future, there exist objective limitations that do not permit its application to whole branches of a national economy or, as some authors claim, the transformation of joint planning into joint international planning based on programs, or into centralized international planning.

It must be specified at the same time that JOINT PLANNING IS NOT AN INDEPENDENT FORM OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION, BUT A COMPONENT OF THE MECHANISM OF PLANNING COOPERATION. Joint planning, increasingly employed in CEMA practical activities, is becoming an additional form -- albeit more advanced -- of coordinating jointly agreed upon objectives, and not of detaching chapters, sectors, parts or projects from national economic plans. This conclusion also emerges from the fact that the areas of joint planning are selected when 5-year plans are coordinated, at the bilateral or multilateral level. The main role in planning cooperation is played by the national planning bodies of the CEMA member states, which are alone responsible for organizing the plan coordination at the bilateral and multilateral level.

A new form of cooperation has been expanding recently in the area of planning, that of joint establishment of special long-term cooperation programs. So far a number of special programs have been jointly established and agreed upon in areas of major importance for the CEMA member states. Both in the previous and in the current 5-year plans our country accumulated rich experience in establishing a considerable number of special programs both at the level of the entire economy and for specific branches, subbranches, products and regions. This constitutes a positive premise for active participation in establishing special programs within CEMA.

Long-term special programs constitute an important means of improving CEMA planning. Special programs are primarily designed to permit rapid joint solutions to problems concerning supplies of energy and basic raw materials, food and consumer products, and improvements in the technical level of the machine-building, chemical and steel industries. Thus, long-term planning -- which underlies the socioeconomic development strategies of the socialist countries extensively drawn upon in national planning -- was introduced in mutual and CEMA cooperation in the form of special programs. They provide a basis for major cooperation and specialization projects among the CEMA socialist member states and for coordinating mutual cooperation strategies designed to promote the long-term economic development of the respective countries.

At the same time, the special programs constitute a premise for improving the coordination of 5-year plans. Currently, special programs on long-term cooperation in key branches of material production have already been worked out on a collective basis and through close cooperation. The transition to special programs marked an important step forward in improving planning cooperation and the coordination of both 5-year and long-term plans. At the same time, the coordination of 5-year and long-term plans constitutes the main method of establishing economic development strategies and expanding multilateral cooperation and mutual assistance in successfully building the socialist society.

We will conclude by pointing out that the basic function of plan coordination -- as the basic method for all CEMA activities -- is to promote interstate economic cooperation, to more efficiently utilize fixed assets, production facilities and manpower, and to devise mutually advantageous solutions in tackling and dealing with the various links among national economic systems emerging from increasing economic dependence. Similarly, it permits the promotion of forms and methods of cooperation that can both mobilize all domestic resources and save on resources, especially energy, diversify the structure of the major branches of material production and channel industry toward the priority development of key branches decisive for general economic progress, and allow each country to search for additional resources of mutual supplies through goods exchanges, thus providing for the development requirements of each country.

At the same time, together with multilateral special programs, long-term programs of bilateral specialization and cooperation are equally important. Those programs give a concrete shape to the provisions of the special programs. Hence, it can be stated that in the final analysis those programs constitute an organic whole.

Through all its activities as a CEMA member, Romania has been contributing to continuously improving the forms and methods of cooperation and collaboration among the member countries, with a view to increasing the contribution of this international economic organization to the socioeconomic development of each country. In this connection RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized at the 1-2 June 1982 expanded plenum of the Central Committee: "We believe that at the stage we have reached in CEMA activities it is objectively necessary to improve its activities and to expand multilateral cooperation among the member states in all areas, always proceeding from the need to ensure the independent development of each national economy."

Our country is convinced that having more extensive mutual consultations, improving the working style and methods of the CEMA committee in charge of planning cooperation, intensifying the activities of intergovernmental commissions of cooperations and of international economic unions, and strengthening contractual relations among member states can contribute to deepening and diversifying economic cooperation and raising it to the level of requirements at the current stage of socioeconomic development of the socialist countries. At the same time, plan coordination should contribute more extensively to the process of bridging the gaps between and gradually evening out the levels of economic development of the CEMA member states, to increasing the economic potential and degree of international competitiveness of each national economy and asserting the superiority of the economic cooperation relations among the socialist countries. As stated in the 12th RCP Congress documents and in the speeches of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania is determined to further make every possible effort, together with the other socialist countries, to improve the mechanism of coordination of the national economic development plans in keeping with the letter and spirit of the "comprehensive program," with a view to deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member states, efficiently utilizing the material and human potential of each country, and building the socialist and communist societies.

ANDROPOV'S 'DECEITFUL' DISARMAMENT ALTERNATIVE

AU261500 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Dec 82

["Social-Imperialist Blackmail -- Article of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 26 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article, which reads:

In his speech made these days on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R., Yuriy Andropov, the new chief of the revisionist Soviet party spoke about wars and bloodsheds, bombs and missiles, bargainings with American imperialism and division of spheres of influence, annexations and new occupations. He did not speak of the ideas of the October or the great work of Lenin and Stalin, the creation of the U.S.S.R. as a united family of brothers which undertook the noble mission of the construction of socialism and the establishment of equal relations among the peoples and nations. He failed to speak of the real problems of the Soviet working class, the national and social liberation of the peoples. The new Kremlin chief made known the Soviet plans on the deployment in Europe of "missile systems" similar with those the Americans have proclaimed that they will deploy in the continent. Andropov declared openly that the pursuing of such a policy on the part of the USA and the Soviet Union "can only increase the danger of war".

Andropov failed to speak of the preoccupations the peoples have at the time when the economic crisis has in its grip the capitalist-revisionist world, when sufferings and misery are increasing on the peoples, who are victims of oppression and plunder. Not a single word can be found in Andropov's speech on the real problems which preoccupy the peoples in Europe, the acute problems in the Middle East, Central Asia, Indochina and elsewhere. But, in the mean time, he tried through demagogy to hide the fact that it is the superpowers those that have created and are creating explosive tensions everywhere, that American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are there where there is not tranquility, security and peace, where there exists misery and starvation. He considers the peoples as a commodity and put them onto auction in the market of the superpowers.

Both superpowers are speaking a great deal recently at the top of their lungs, on "disarmament". In the meantime, they are continuing, as never before, the frenzied armament race legalizing it with the accusations they make to each other of upsetting the equilibrium in this field that such a superiority has been achieved that endangers the security of the other side. In this "care" for "disarmament" it is also included the proposal of the American President Reagan known as "zero alternative". Much ado is raised about it. The peoples understand its dark aims. Now, Andropov comes out with his "alternative", or as he describes it, with "the real alternative". After making the concrete proposals in the context of this "alternative", he declares: "In a word, the ball is now in the field of the U S A". The fates of the peoples are treated as if one can play with them like in a football match, they can be trampled underfoot and kicked off by the superpowers, according to their interests. Both Reagan and Andropov seek to dictate on the peoples such an "alternative": The death with this or that brand of missile more, or less sophisticated, "the zero alternative" of Reagan is fraudulent. "The real alternative" of Andropov is deceitful.

The sole correct road to the security and peace is that the peoples be masters at their homes, sovereign of their destinies.

This requires that all the aggressive pacts of the superpowers be nullified, the U.S. and Soviet soldiers be driven home, the military bases of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and their missiles be dismantled from the other countries, the political, economic and military shackles with which Washington and Moscow have tightened the whole globe be thrown off.

Once the Soviet Union has been the hope of mankind. Now, in the 60th anniversary of its founding, the peoples listen from Moscow thunders and threats for war. From there Andropov speaks using the language of fascist dictators. "We, says Andropov, will never allow that our security or that of our allies be put at stake". Perhaps do Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, the Balkans, Indochina or the Horn of Africa threaten the Soviet Union? Who has dispatched and deployed missiles in its territory? In the final account, the question is put: On what right the Soviet Union wants to secure the borders when its soldiers lay their boots on the sovereign states and deploy there nuclear weapons and missiles, something which exposes them before the catastrophic dangers, possible consequences of the Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

Andropov wants to line up the Soviet peoples, to plunge them on the road of crime and big-state chauvinism to use them as gears in the war mechanism of Soviet social imperialism to preserve its domains and to enslave the others. Loyal to the old dreams of Great Russian chauvinism to assimilate and russify the non-Russian peoples he declared that he is "not only for the rapprochement of the nations which comprise the USSR, but also to realize their merging into one".

The course presented by Andropov which is a continuation of the Khrushchevite-Brezhnev one is fraught with grave threats for the peoples of the world and for the Soviet peoples themselves. However the Kremlin chieftain may try, he will never be able to conceal the truth. May the swearings such as those of the message of the revisionist Soviet party and the supreme Soviet addressed recently to the parliaments, governments and political parties of the world, which stressed that "the constant concern" of the Kremlin is allegedly that "world peace, friendship and collaboration must exist among the peoples" be hurled, the hypocrisy of the Soviet social imperialists, as always, knows no bounds. The people cannot fail to see that behind such statements full of demagogy lurk those who are feverishly preparing for a nuclear war, who have occupied peoples and countries. The peoples cannot fail to see that behind the clauses sprinkled with rose water lurk those who threaten to launch a war if such a thing serves their hegemonic interests, the strengthening of the positions of Soviet social imperialism as compared with its major rival, U.S. imperialism.

AWP ORGAN CONDEMNS BELGRADE'S 'ANTI-SWISS FUSS'

AU191430 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Dec 82

["What Is the Reason for Belgrade To Be Worried By Democratic Switzerland? -- Article of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 19 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which reads:

Some days ago, a considerable number of Albanians from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, who have been forced by economic poverty and national oppression to take the road of emigration, staged a manifestation in Geneva of Switzerland.

In support of the demands of their brothers and sisters they have left in their birth place. They demanded that the right of the republic within the framework of the Federation be recognized to Kosovo, that an end be put to discrimination which is made to the Albanians in Yugoslavia in the field of education and national culture, that the prisoners be released and an end be put to chauvinist violence.

The manifestation, as the news agencies point out, was peaceful and correct and it was held in full conformity with the laws of the country and the norms of civic behaviour. The public opinion of Switzerland who knows the Albanians as honest, industrious people who never created troubles, not only that had no worry, but openly expressed his sympathy for this manifestation of the representatives of a population that demands the negated national and democratic rights. Moreover, the Geneva demonstration was reflected positively by many press organs of different countries.

But the storms and thunders began from Belgrade towards Switzerland. One after another, the Foreign Ministry, the Socialist League, the radio stations and newspapers, the association of the veterans, etc., accuse the Swiss authorities that by allowing this demonstration in their country, help, no more and no less, in the destabilisation of Yugoslavia.

Known are the Yugoslav chieftains for political speculations and blackmail, even of the lowest level. They have mastered great capabilities to present themselves as if they are threatened and in jeopardy, as the centre where world equilibrium rests. On this basis, they ask for dollars and rubles, bullets and food, diplomatic favours and economic facilities. Despite this, it is difficult to understand all this spleen they are pouring against neutral and democratic Switzerland, as they have done previously also with Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany because demonstrations were staged there by poor Albanian emigrants who demanded their rights.

But it must be said that such tricks, as is the present anti-Swiss fuss, can guarantee no capital, lest a political one. The whole world knows that Switzerland is a free and democratic country, which has given refuge and work to those persecuted by fascism and other reactionary regimes, a state that has never implicated itself in the international quarrels and that has favoured no country to the detriment of the other. That is why the UNO has established in the Swiss territory many of its bodies, which conduct their activity freely and without any obstacle.

As is seen, the Yugoslav gentlemen do not like all these. For instance, they do not like that the Kosovo manifestants, as different news agencies report, presented a petition with their demands to the U.N. center for the rights of man. Now they not only want to teach Switzerland what to allow and not to allow in its country, but they also want to show to the UNO which are its rights. But Geneva is not Pristina, where the Great Serbs may dispatch their tanks to stamp out the demonstrations and the U.N. officials are not rulers in Belgrade who do not accept to listen to what the Kosovars demand.

The world public opinion is more and more getting acquainted with the situation in Kosovo and it is more and more supporting the Albanians for their demands. This also explains that unjustifiable attack against the Swiss authorities as well as all those insults against the Kosovo emigrants. Their claim that the Final Helsinki Act cannot be applied for the Albanian manifestants in Switzerland cannot come to the assistance of the Yugoslav authorities either. The Helsinki card is as it is, but the Yugoslavs understand and interpret it, too, in compliance with their need.

They do not fail to point out to the others that the rights of man are violated, for instance, when the shop boards in Korushka of Austria are not written in the Slovenian language too, but when thousands of Albanians languish in jails, are killed or tortured because in a peaceful and in a legitimate way demand their national rights, in this case, the rights of man are not violated.

Just as the voice of Kosovo and of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia cannot be blotted out or silenced either through tanks, or jails, or insults and threats, the world public opinion, too, cannot be compelled to keep silence when in the center of Europe, a whole people are oppressed and persecuted as Belgrade does not like that its chauvinist and anti-Albanian policy is being exposed and condemned more and more.

FOTO CAMI REVIEWS HOXHA'S BOOK ON SFRY

AU241515 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Dec 82

["Consistent Principled Struggle From Marxist-Leninist Positions -- On Comrade Enver Hoxha's Book 'The Titoites' (Historical Notes)" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article written by Foto Cami, alternate member Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA. After speaking of the great historic and educational importance of this work, the article points out among the other things:

The struggle against the Titoism, this early variant of modern revisionism, that became the fifth column and the Trojan Horse of the bourgeoisie and imperialism in the fold of the international communist movement, comprises a glorious chapter in the history of our party. To it belongs the historical merit that it not only never gave up the struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists, but it also made the fullest, most profound and all-round analysis of Titoism. It was precisely the rich experience in this struggle that gave our party the possibility to be among the first to uncover and expose the new treachery, even greater and more dangerous, of the Khrushchevite revisionists and other anti-Marxist and opportunist currents.

In the struggle against the Belgrade revisionists and against all other revisionist trends as well, the author stresses, our party has never proceeded from any external factor. It has been influenced by nobody, just as it did not wage this struggle proceeding from narrow interests, from nationalist and chauvinist positions, as our bourgeois and revisionist enemies try to accuse us. The truth, tested during all the long practice of life, is that drawn by Comrade Enver Hoxha, that since the very beginning we were convinced that we were waging a just struggle, conscious that we were carrying out our task as a Marxist-Leninist party, defending the lofty interests of the revolution and socialism in Albania, as well as those of the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia and the communism in the world.

The Party of Labour has won over all the external and internal enemies. It has come out victorious in all the battles of the history because it has always been principled, above board, just, revolutionary and courageous. When it was about the defence of the principles, the Party of Labour of Albania has never bargained over or struck compromises. It has never yielded in face of difficulties. It has made every sacrifice. The reality of Socialist Albania proves out and out that when the Marixist-Leninist principles are defended and when they are put into life according to the pecularities of each country, the revolution triumphs and the process of the socialist construction of the society marches forward non-stop.

This fundamental lesson which is also drawn from the whole history of our relations with the CPY and the Yugoslav state is given with veracity by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his new book "The Titoites".

The Yugoslav revisionists did everything to divert our party from its correct road, to subjugate and turn it into an appendix of the Yugoslav party, to gobble up and annex Socialist Albania. They brutally interfered, laid traps, hatched up plots and sabotages, trained open and secret agents exerted numerous pressure and blackmail. But they failed, because the Party of Labour of Albania had a powerful weapon in its hands, the guiding principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It enjoyed the backing and boundless support of the people, which provided strength and made it unbreakable.

Thorough numerous documents and facts, and convincing theoretical and practical arguments, the book turns down the claims as absurd as ridiculous of the Yugoslavs, that allegedly it were they who founded the Communist Party of Albania, who provided the line, who taught it how to organize and lead the struggle and led it to the victory, who indicated the road of the restoration of the country, the social-economic transformations and who provided a "generous aid" to Albania following liberation, etc. The book is a real indictment which testifies to the fact that the Yugoslav revionists as frenzied anti-Marxists and as savage enemies of our party and people, have carried out for whole decades an uninterrupted activity against the vital interests of the Albanian people and Socialist Albania.

The article points out that since during the national liberation war our party courageously opposed the accusations of Tito's envoys, that it consistently defended the historic truth that the Communist Party of Albania has not been founded by the CP of Yugoslavia, but by the Albanian communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, as a logic consequence of the development of the communist movement in Albania, that it exposed the attempts of the Yugoslav revisionists to deviate the struggle of our people and to hit the line of the party. It brought to the fore the ugly berat backstage, prepared by the "friends" of Belgrade with such personages as Koci Xoxe, Nako Spiro, Sejfulla Maleshova, Pandi Kristo, etc. This has been a fierce struggle between two diametrically opposite lines, ideologies and policies.

In every historic stage and for every question, the struggle of our party against Yugoslav revisionism has not been waged from the positions of "profit" or "loss", for aims and interests of political tradesmen, but from firm principled positions. It defended a just cause and from correct positions carried out the duty to its people and the cause of proletarian internationalism. From these positions, it expressed from the very beginning, its reserves and later on it rejected the "Albanian-Yugoslav economic convention" with all its components which was used by the Titoite leadership for monstruous political aims, to turn Albania into a seventh republic of Yugoslavia. Likewise, it resolutely opposed "the commission of coordination" which aimed at being a government within the Albanian Government as well as the so-called "imminent danger" in our border which was invented by them to introduce the Yugoslav divisions in Albania. The article points that the letters of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union signed by Stalin, addressed to the Yugoslav revisionist leadership, which condemned their anti-Marxist and Trotskyite acts, fully confirmed the justice of the struggle, our party had long since been engaged in. "The loyalty of our parties to Marxism-Leninism had led to the resultant", Comrade Enver Hoxha writes with regard to this.

Opposing in principle and practice in a Marxist-Leninist way the interference of Belgrade chieftains in our home affairs, our party courageously safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country, the victories of the revolution, and socialism. Their accusations, political and economic traps, pressures and threats aimed at subjugating and putting our country at the Belgrade's command's, at liquidating its freedom and independence or at turning them into quite formal things. Albania would be for the Yugoslav Trotskyites that small country of the socialist camp, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, where they would perform the first experiment for the realisation of their treacherous line against socialism.

But all their plans and plots failed in face of the high vigilance of the party and party-people unity. Albania was safe from a great danger. The period of the open ideological and political struggle for the denunciation and destruction of the Titoist clique, this dangerous agency of the world imperialism and reaction, began. Our party has consistently and unwaveringly waged this struggle. Even when other revisionists of Khrushchev, Mao Zedong of Zhou Enlai brand "advised" the Party of Labour of Albania "to come to terms" with the Belgrade revisionists, it acted with Titoism not as Moscow or Beijing radiated, but as Marxism-Leninism radiated, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses.

A brilliant example of the great spirit of principle of our Party of Labour is its stand towards the question of Kosovo and other Albanian territories in Yugoslavia. In the new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha this problem is treated of widely and in an all round way, with all its very complicated complexes, created by the policy of the imperialist powers, the Great-Serb chauvinism and the fascist and ballist [as received] demagogy. In all this labyrinth, our party knew how to be correctly oriented falling neither in nationalism nor in chauvinism. Since the war years, it has correctly presented this question and it remained loyal to the end to the principle that the question of the borders, the status of Kosovo and other Albanian territories of the former Yugoslav kingdom be solved after the struggle and as a result of it in the spirit of Leninist principles of self-determination of the people up to secession. But the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, greatly infected by the Great-Serb chauvinism, never presented and solved this question correctly neither during the war, nor after it. It has sought and seeks its solution only in one way, in the way of oppressing and exploiting the Albanians of Kosovo and other territories in Yugoslavia, in the way of gobbling up and annexing of Albania too. This has been and remains its main aim, therefore, we should be always vigilent. In order to realize these hostile aims and plans, the Titoites also manipulated the enemy of the party and people, the agent M. Shehu. Aiming at changing the situation in Albania they instigated him to act even to make an attempt on the life of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. But, M. Shehu and his patrons failed with shame.

The grave, explosive situation in Kosovo, just like in all present Yugoslavia, is not created by the Party of Labour and Socialist Albania. The Yugoslav leadership itself, with its chauvinist policy and its capitalist system has created such a situation. "In vain Comrade Enver stresses, Tito and company accused us, and his present-day successors follow him in this, of creating turbulent situations and interfering in their internal affairs. No, the evil seed is in their midst. They have planted and tended it to grow with their hands, so let them find it and fight it there where they have it".

The struggle against the anti-Marxist views chauvinist policy and the savage anti-Albanian actions of the Yugoslav revisionists has served the communists and our working masses to further strengthen their trust in the correct line of the party and the determination to march nonstop on the road of the revolution and the socialism, our glorious party is leading us to.

The lessons we have drawn from that period of interventions, and principled struggle on the ideological, political and economic organisational down to military plane remain ever actual, serve us today and will also serve us in the future too.

Getting acquainted in details with all the monstrous actions perpetrated by the Titoites to destroy and eliminate the sound leadership and our entire party, with their plans and plots against the Albanian people and the Socialist Albania everybody sees with deep love and respect the extraordinary and decisive role played by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the direct inspirer, organiser and the leader of this unprecedented struggle for the defence of the party, the freedom and the independence of the homeland, of the victories of the revolution and the Marxism-Leninism. We all are proud of the maturity, courage, clarity and the high principled stand by the beloved leader of our party and people.

The tableau of this protracted 40 year long struggle against such savage and dangerous enemies, provided by the work of Comrade Enver, has made all the communists and our people more conscious that with the party in the lead there is not tempest to shake us. This work, the article writes in conclusion educates them to love the party like the apple of the eye, to defend and implement with determination its ever correct line, to be consequent revolutionaries, to embody in themselves all those high virtues of our party, to hate the enemies and their ideology, to wage nonstop the class struggle, to constantly strengthen the unity of the people, and to always carry further forward the revolution and the socialist construction.

OFFICIALS REVIEW ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS

Agriculture Minister

AU251453 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Statement by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai on 1982 achievements and 1983 plans to unidentified Tirana radio correspondent; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Summary] As in all other sectors of the economy, radical transformations have also occurred in our agriculture within a brief period of time. A high pace of development has characterized Albanian agriculture during the years of the people's power, surpassing that of a number of capitalist and revisionist countries. On the average, the agricultural production growth rate has been twice that of the population growth rate throughout this period. During the first years of the seventh 5-year period, this growth rate has been even higher. In 1982, particularly, despite the extraordinary drought conditions, we produced more wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat and other agricultural and livestock products than ever before. Overall agricultural product increased 4 percent: 8.5 percent more bread grains, 5.4 percent more sugar-beets, 18 percent more milk, 12 percent more meat, 14 percent more grapes and 27.6 percent more oranges, lemons and citrus fruits.

Our agriculture currently meets all the needs of the population independently, as well as the raw materials needs of the light and food industry, and is an important source of accumulation and foreign currency.

"The fact that the country's needs for bread grains have been met completely for the seventh successive year, and the fact that a certain quantity of grain has been exported, represents a considerable victory for our people and country." The intensification of the agricultural and livestock sector is another important step to guarantee an ever increasing agricultural production. The measures that have been and are being adopted in this direction have been welcomed by all the working people. Important objectives to this end have been set by the Eighth AWP Congress. Even now some very high yields have been attained over large areas in various districts.

In 1983, relying entirely on our own forces, our agriculture will develop even faster on the road of its modernization and intensification. Agricultural production is expected to rise 17 percent: 10 percent more bread grains, 20 percent more cotton, 20 percent more vegetables, 7 percent more fruit, 16 percent more grapes, 15 percent more milk and so forth are expected to be produced.

Food, Light Industry Minister

AU261451 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Statement by Minister of Food and Light Industry Vito Kapo on 1982 achievements and 1983 plans to unidentified Tirana radio correspondent; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Summary] The most important work done in the food and light industry in 1982 has been the extension of the range of products and the raising of their quality so that they may better comply with the people's demands. For example, the quantity of cheeses increased 23 percent in 1982 as against 1981; preserved food 17 percent; and fats 10 percent. Drinks and canned fish, meat and vegetables also increased considerably.

The food industry branch will increase by 4.3 percent in 1983 as against 1982 based on a more advanced technology. There will be a greater production of canned meat, vegetables, olives, cheeses, canned fish, other preserved food, drinks and so forth in 1983 both for domestic consumption and exports. The light industry has also further developed alongside the food industry. Both these branches domestically produce over 85 percent of the mass consumer goods.

The light industry branch has successfully fulfilled its plans, with its general production increasing by (?5.4) percent. The textile industry alone produced 165 new models in 1982 and many more products.

On the basis of the Eighth AWP Congress, it is anticipated that the food and light industry will increase its production at more than twice the population growth rate in 1983. The general industrial production will be 5.4 percent greater in 1983 than in 1982. The light industry branch will increase 7.4 percent more than in 1982. These increases will be based on the raising of productivity, savings and establishment of technical norms for many work processes. Measures have been taken to better meet the people's needs based on a more advanced technology and ideas and utilization of new production lines which will be commissioned.

Construction Minister

AU231458 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Statement by Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha to unidentified Tirana radio correspondent on 1982 achievements and 1983 plans; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Summary] Guided by the party's and Comrade Enver's instructions, the workers in the construction sector carried out a volume of work that was 12 percent higher than in 1981.

They fulfilled all industrial production plans, the productivity plan and the incomes plan. A number of important projects such as mineral enrichment plants, livestock-raising complexes, the Scanderbeg Museum in Kruje, food processing plants, thousands of apartments and dozens of sociocultural buildings were completed in 1982. "The completion of these and other projects shows once again the total failure of the imperialists and revisionists, who believed that Socialist Albania's development would be halted. But, as Comrade Enver said at the Eighth AWP Congress, the Albanian people have overcome all difficulties with great political maturity and a lofty patriotic spirit, a new mobilization of their forces and a deep belief in the victory of their struggle."

The elimination of the aftermath of the 17 November earthquake is another victory scored by by our people. The construction workers have once again shown their great determination to fulfill all tasks entrusted to them by the party and now, on the eve of the new year, the work in the quate-hit areas has been almost completed.

During 1983, the volume of work to be completed by the construction sector will increase 12 percent. Industrial production in the construction sector, productivity targets and other indexes will also be higher. Some 7,000 apartments will be built, in addition to the construction of a number of projects such as the extension of the Lac superphosphate plant, the building of a chemical plant in Durres, a lubricants plant in Ballsh, a number of mineral enrichment plants, food processing factories, livestock-raising complexes and so forth. Work will also go on at the Koman hydorelectric powerplant, the Elbasan metallurgical combine, the Shkoder-Han I Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroads as well as dozens of sociocultural buildings and thousands of apartments.

Communications Minister

AU220927 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Statement by Minister of Communications Luan Babameto to unidentified Tirana radio correspondent, on 1982 achievements and plans for 1983; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Summary] Tasks were fulfilled and surpassed this year in road transport, inland water transport and sea transport, passenger transport, loading and unloading, industrial production, road maintenance and asphalting and so forth. Railroad transport was also given priority in 1982. The work volume for railroad transport increased 15.5 percent and its share in the general transport of our ministry is today about 44 percent as against 36 percent in 1980. The plans for lowering costs were fulfilled and accumulation targets were surpassed. Work in all sectors of transport has been further raised in the implementation of tasks set by the Fifth Plenum of the AWP Central Committee.

The volume of goods transport will increase 6.2 percent in 1983 as against 1982, and the volume of passenger transport will increase 6.5 percent. Railroad transport will be further intensified with an increase of 14 percent, and it will hold a share of over 46 percent of the general transport volume. Road transport will be further extended in the remote regions. Inland water transport and sea transport will be further extended, such as through domestic construction of ships of up to 2,700 tons.

A large number of organizational and technical measures will be taken to strengthen railroad transport, and to extend stations' capacities and their further mechanization, and so forth.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES RALLY ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD170456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Address by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR federal premier and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a rally held in Prague to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests: The long, difficult and dramatic path of the struggles of mankind for social progress and peace is full of milestones representing the culmination of the incessant process of the struggle for a truly human life for the working man. Sixty-five years ago, in the Great October Socialist Revolution, this path had reached a watershed unparalled in history. The revolution, inspired with the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, shook the old order with its great force and incessant vitality, an order which many people had deemed eternal, unchangeable and which was presented as such.

The will and the creative force of the proletariat, united by the Leninist party, opened the door to a new stage of human development. It started a stage whose main content and determining tendency is the transition from capitalism to socialism, transition to such a socioeconomic order where all values are measured by man himself and by the all-round development of his personality. In this lies the greatness and historical importance of the October Revolution and the inspiring force of its example. It has become a symbol to all oppressed people, a realistic starting point for the revolutionary struggle of the working class all over the world and for the liberation movement of the nations put down by colonialism. Those 10 days that shook the world have become the beginning of a long path along which the first socialist revolution strengthened itself and the Soviet power withstood the plotting of the entire bourgeois world. It demonstrated that it is a life-giving force of the future.

In the heroic history of glorious deeds, through which the revolution expressed its internationalist substance and its message, one of the foremost places is occupied by the formation of the USSR. This was sone on 30 December 1922 and today we, together with the entire progressive and peace-loving forces, recall this anniversary. With respect and love we welcome the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR and with admiration we praise all successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Communist Party. [applause]

The birth of the USSR represents a unique historic deed and the solution of one of the most complex tasks: The nationalities question. It testifies convincingly as to what the right of self-determination and the nations' internationalist unity and fraternal coexistence built on the principles of united soviet power means to a multinational state.

It was necessary to achieve a deep understanding of the laws of social development and the dreams of the popular masses, and to achieve great farsightedness, wisdom and courage in order to create prerequisites for creating true equality of all nations and nationalities living on the territory of one-sixth of the world. It is proper for us to recall repeatedly what a grandiose and exceptionally complex task it was. The point was to unite more than 100 nations and nationalities living at various stages of social development. There was a vast spectrum of languages, cultures, traditions and habits. Carrying out such a unification was possible only in the fight against the overthrown classes and strata of exploiters and in the fight against the reactionary and antihuman traditions in the way of life and thinking.

It was necessary to make huge efforts and use vast means in order to ensure that this multinational state grew into the state of today, one which is united with a common will into a political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural complex. A lot had to be done before the new collective community, expressed in the term the Soviet people, had been formed.

The 60-years of experience of the Soviet Union in solving the nationalities question illustrates convincingly and clearly the importance of the consistent application in practice of the main principle of Marxism-Leninism: The principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism. This represents the unifying basis for all forces striving for revolutionary changes in the world, for all-round social progress and -- within its framework -- for the consistent solution of the nationalities question. Its validity and effectiveness has been tested and is being confirmed all the time, also in the relations between the free and equal states and nationalities of the socialist community.

This new type of interstate relations is yet another confirmation of the Marxist-Leninist thesis that the relations between nations can be resolved justly and in every detail only on the basis of the socialist transformation of society. Thus, the words of Marx and Engels -- who predicted in the Communist Manifesto that, together with the liquidation of class antagonism, the conditions creating the antagonism between nations would also be removed -- are coming true. In creating a union and in consistently realizing the right of the nations of Soviet Russia to self-determination, the genius of Lenin again triumphed -- a genius that has been described not only as a master of theory but also the genius of practice. His name is connected the preparation and victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fight for and introduction of the new Soviet democracy and the formation of the multinational Soviet Union. His name is connected with the main strength of the victorious revolution and all socialist changes, the CPSU. His name is connected with the theory and practice of socialist construction. Without the creative realization of the Leninist heritage, today's reality of socialism as a world force and world process is unthinkable.

For us, Leninism has been and remains a live doctrine. To put it in the words of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: Leninism is not affected by time. It is not affected by it for it faithfully reflects the objective laws of history. It is based on everything that has been achieved in the progressive social thinking in the past and it incessantly absorbs everything new brought by the passing time. Leninism is incessant creation, the analysis and generalization of social changes, the incessant regeneration of the revolutionary theory under the influence of the revolutionary practice.

Comrades, esteemed guests, the 60-year existence of the USSR is also 60 years of steadfast effort everyday by the Communist Party and the people for the qualitative changes of all aspects of the life of society, the growth of its economic strength, the incessant strengthening of the moral-political unity, all-round improvement of the life of the people and the unprecedented development of every Soviet republic and the union as a whole. We praise, with deep respect and admiration, everything that has been done and accomplished by the people of the Soviet Union in this, from the historical perspective, rather short period of 60 years. In this we are aware how cruelly affected the development of the first workers-farmers' state was by the long foreign intervention at the very start of the new life, and likewise in those unspeakably difficult years of the Great Patriotic War when, literally, its existence was at stake.

The Soviet Union of today is a society of advanced socialism that has successfully dealt with the creation of the material basis of communism. It has at its disposal a vast national-economic complex that is based on the development and ever-broader utilization of the scientific-technological progress. The successes achieved in building the socialist economy have made it possible to increase greatly the living standards of the people, to ensure high standards of education and a broad development of culture and to create prerequisites for the all-round development and strengthening of the socialist way of life.

In this context, above all, it is necessary again to emphasize the highly democratic organization of the Soviet state. The point is that it was the Soviet Union, so frequently condemned by the bourgeoisie and its lackeys, who, as the first, had started to fill the idea of democracy with a truly real content: The rule of the people. This new democracy is determined by the logic of the socialist revolution. It has been and is the prerequisite for the development and strength of the workers-farmers' power. At the same time, it is its expression. Without that, the new social order would lose its basis and its broad class and truly popular platform.

Our social system alone is interested in ever more citizens participating in deciding public affairs. This is a vital, active and effective democracy. It determines and requires interest in common affairs and at the same time interest in every man. It creates the optimum prerequisites for the necessary confrontation of views, for open and principled criticism and sincere self-criticism. It opens the necessary space for raising the political and generally social activity of every citizen. It is characterized with an atmosphere incorporating comradely relations, collective attitudes and socialist civil coexistence, with deep humanism and optimism that never departs from everyday realism. It is a democracy that, to a substantial extent, contributes to unifying all of society and to bringing nations and nationalities closer together.

In the world there is no constitution that would, in this sense, confirm in so many articles and to such an extent the rights and freedoms of the citizens and entire nations and nationalities, including the guarantee of their self assertion, as is done by the new Soviet Constitution of 1977. This constitution has again and convincingly confirmed that such terms as freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice, find their concrete fulfilment only in the socialist social system. Therefore, we can courageously and proudly state that the flag of human rights, freedom, true democracy and national independence is the flag of socialism. [applause]

At the moment, anticommunist propaganda uses every opportunity to teach us lessons in democracy and the implementation of human rights although those who conduct it from backstage trample human rights every day. They lecture us about the advantages of democracy in the so-called free world but we know, do we not, that if broader possibilities exist in some countries for the fight of the working people than before, this is not at all thanks to the bourgeoisie but is the result of hard class struggles by the working class, the revolutionary communist and workers' parties, other progressive forces and, last but not least, also the consequence of the ever-growing influence of real socialism.

We also know what they are after in this propaganda campaign. They want to realize their goals and for this they do not need our unity. They drive in the wedge of content between us and feed conflicts and arguments. They do not need our good results but passivity and indifference. They do not need our planned management, businesslike attitudes and initiative but anarchy and idle talk. In a word, they want to discredit our system, to belittle its authority and weight. Their actions have failed already in the past and will not succeed in the future either.

Of course, we do not want to present everything we do as perfect. Even the process of developing socialist democracy is far from being complete and, no doubt, it will continue further in line with the needs that will arise in the process of further constructing advanced socialism. The deliberations of the congresses of the socialist countries, the CPSU above all, and also the deliberations of our 16th congress point to new directions for further developing socialist democracy.

Comrades, esteemed guests, in talking about the Soviet Union today, we first think of its current economic development and strength that puts it in a foremost place in the world. The creation of a powerful and unified national-economic complex represents one of the most important results of the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the very selfless and steadfast effort of the Soviet people. This complex codetermines in a decisive way the power and strength of the Soviet state. It has become the most important feature of the advanced socialist society. Its construction has become the material basis of the fraternal coexistence and closeness of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union and it has made the liquidation of their former backwardness possible.

The formation of the national-economic complex has turned the Soviet Union into a power that now contributes more than one-fifth of the world's economic production and a power that has come to hold second place in the table of the volume of the world's economic production. The results achieved by the Soviet people in all spheres of social life -- and in the socioeconomic sphere in particular -- are based on the broad application of the findings of science and technology. Without the construction of a strong scientific basis and without the utmost utilization of the latest findings of science and technology in social practice, the Soviet Union could not have achieved the undoubtedly high standards it is achieving now in such an historically short period. Let us remember that Soviet science now delivers about one-third of the world's total scientific production. Through its results in many spheres -- including, by the way, one of the most modern disciplines: the study and conquest of space -- it has achieved many records and justly won broad international recognition.

A basis has been created that makes it possible to solve even the most complex economic and scientific-technological tasks laid down at the latest congresses of the CPSU. Above all this concerns the transition of the entire Soviet economy toward intensive development through effectively combining the advantages of the socialist social system with the possibilities and results of the scientific-technological revolution. As was emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress, the further improvement of planned management and the economic mechanism is inseparably connected with developing the production forces, particularly through broad introduction of automation, cybernetics, electroengineering and other modern technologies, together with the consistent utilization of science as the main production force.

Equally important for the construction of the material-technological basis are other vast projects and programs such as the mastering of the varied wealth of Siberia and the Far East or the recently approved comprehensive Food Program. The realization of all these tasks and intentions leads to the consistent fulfillment of the basic purpose and the highest goal of the policy of the CPSU, which is to improve constantly the material conditions of the life of the Soviet people and to raise their material and cultural standards further.

The significance of the vast production and scientific-technological complex of the Soviet Union by far exceeds its borders. We must not forget that its own economy is the backbone of the economic strength of the entire socialist community. The Soviet Union contributes more than two-thirds to the sum of the national income of the CEMA member states, about 80 percent to all investment projects, and more than two-thirds of the means used for science and research.

In this context we must mention that it is the Soviet Union whose defense potential is the main guarantee of the security of our entire community and it is the Soviet national economy that carries on its shoulders the greater part of expenditures connected with it. All these facts testify to what the economic and scientific-technological potential of the Soviet Union actually is and what it means to the socialist community.

Its natural resources of raw materials, fuels and energy play the decisive role in satisfying the needs of other members states of the CEMA. It is hard to imagine that without help and cooperation in this sphere, which to us is literally of essential importance, it would have been possible to achieve the stage of development we have achieved, above all in the last 10 years when unprecedented changes have taken place in trade with energy, fuel and raw materials. We do not mean just the growth of their prices -- I mean above all a change in the political stance toward trade in general and to trade with raw materials, food and other materials in particular. I mean the efforts of some capitalist countries to turn trade into the tool of the policy of discrimination, blackmail and boycott.

However, of the same vital importance for us and other countries of the socialist community is cooperation in the processing industries and other branches and fields of the national economy. The Soviet Union produces the broadest spectrum of products, machines and equipment, and frequently materials that no other fraternal country can produce on its own. At the same time the Soviet Union is a huge customer. In this, a substantial role is played by such factors as long-term and planned deals and stability.

All these and other facts confirm that the Soviet Union is of key importance for the countries of the socialist community for its potential creates the fundamental prerequisites and broad space for the development of socialist economic integration, international specialization and cooperation in production, the planning of necessary and mutually harmonized structural changes in the various countries for mass production and for saving time and money by the entire community.

At the moment all fraternal countries direct their economic policy toward intensive development. Without consistent cooperation and a purposeful integration policy, it would be unthinkable -- above all in the present worsened international political situation -- to achieve those goals we have set ourselves on our march forward. For this reason we deem it necessary to prepare the main directions of the development of the socialist economic integration for the next 15-20 years. The clarification and formulation of medium-term and long-term integration intentions will contribute to developing the economies of the individual countries and the community as a whole. We are fully aware that our responsibility in this direction is the greater since all our plans and targets also have their important international-political aspect. This was emphasized again at the November session of the CPSU Central Committee by General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Andropov who said: The party follows the wise Leninist thesis that we influence the world revolutionary process above all through our economic policy. End quotation.

In this context we underline again that the historical world-wide class struggle has a number of various fronts from the ideological to the military. Socioeconomic development, however, is where the foremost and most important line of this struggle has been and will continue to be.

Comrades, when, on the first day of the revolution, the Second All-Russian Congress of the Soviets adopted the decree on peace, only a few people realized that the precise principles of the international policy of socialism were expressed in the plain words about a just peace without annexations and contributions.

Peace and the strengthening of peace have become the natural imperatives of the policy of the Soviet Union, a great humanist contribution to all mankind who, only since the time of October, have come to see the fulfilment of its most sacred right, the right to life, as a real possibility.

The peace voice from Moscow resounded with particular urgency at a time when the world was pursued by the specter of the fascist danger. Connected with the name of the Soviet foreign policy are the courageous projects of collective security from the 1930s. The Soviet Union and its foreign policy have passed the demanding test of war, too. Still during the fire of the World War II, at the conferences of the big three in Yalta and Potsdam, this policy laid great emphasis on the foundations of postwar world cooperation. Its first peace deed was confirmed by the signature put on the foundation document of the United Nations Organization.

The communist philosophy of peace imbues all deeds of the first socialist state. Above all, it inspires the effort being made all the time by the countries of the socialist community in the sphere of foreign policy, an effort based on the common interests of socialist internationalism. This has found an expression in the Warsaw Pact Organization, in the coordination of international policy and in the development of joint peace initiatives with the aim of averting war and strengthening peace in Europe and everywhere in the world.

We are, therefore, proud that Prague will be the host of the session of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact states that will, no doubt, further broaden the strategic line of peace of the states of our community.

In the last decade more than 100 states entered the world scene. At the time of the birth of the Soviet Union those states still suffered under the yoke of colonialism. The colonial revolution foreseen by Lenin has been concluded, a revolution that has confirmed that young liberated countries are looking for other solutions to international relations and desire equality and peaceful living conditions. For this reason, many of these states see in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet foreign policy support and protection for their independent position.

Recently we witnessed a new change in the world peace movement. The Peace Program declared by the latest congresses of the CPSU and the consistent peace offensive find understanding and support among ordinary people who see in peace a guarantee of ordinary human happiness. In this way, one of the great goals of Soviet power -- that peace will emerge as an all-human factor of modern history at the time both the fate of peace will have been taken over by the popular masses and by nations educated by historical experiences and refusing to solve arguments with war -- has been clearly confirmed.

The spirit of peace is also much in evidence in the latest proposals of the Soviet Union. The unilateral decision not to be the first to use atomic weapons in particular represents a truly historical step. This enriches the peace principles of a country that proves with deeds its responsibility to preserve peace and avert world catastrophe. At a time when the war circles of some Western countries, the United States in particular, have unleashed a round in the unprecedented arms race and pursue a course of confrontation with the socialist community, a round that has taken on the appearance of a crusade against communism, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union amount to the last barrier breaking the attempts to throw the world into a catastrophic war.

We fully support the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee that the difficulties and tension symptomatic of the present day international situation can and must be overcome.

Mankind cannot put up forever with the feverish armament race and with wars unless it is willing to risk its future. In this we do not conceal that socialism does not even for a moment neglect anything that would mean weakening its security, upsetting the existing balance of power and bringing about the military superiority of imperialism. Thus both our heart and reason fully support the political line expressed at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee, the effort to avert the danger of war and ensure a peaceful life on our planet. [applause]

Comrades, esteemed friends, it has been said many times that the whole modern history of our people has been connected with the foundation and advancement of the USSR. The Great October Socialist Revolution has also become the main inspiration for the struggle of the Czech and the Slovak people to create an independent Czechoslovak state and also to enforce the socialist path of the new republic. Under its influence and upon its principles the CPCZ was created. The CPCZ drew knowledge and hope from the development of the first socialist state of the world and all its achievements when it was forced to fight against crises, poverty, hunger, unemployment and national repression. The attitude of the USSR to defend Czechoslovakia in the time of Munich will remain preserved in the memory of current and future generations for eternity, as well as the heroic struggle, costing many victims, by the USSR people and its famous army against the Nazis and also the high bloody price with which it redeemed our liberation. [applause]

The conclusion of the treaty of friendship, mutual help and postwar cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in 1943, with which the new treaty on alliance of 1970 is linked, represented the implementation of the foreign policy orientation toward which our Communist Party and the widest groups of our people have always aimed. For us -- Czechs and Slovaks and members of the other nations living in this country -- the quoted documents mean the confirmation of the unshakable truth that without the USSR our national and state existence would never be, that without the USSR there would be no peaceful, calm conditions for the advancement of our lovely homeland. [applause]

This truth was well expressed by the unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald when he said: We know what the USSR has done for us. We know who supported us in the time of Munich, in the fatal March of 1939, in the dark times of the occupation and the war. We know who spilled the most blood to make us free again. We also know where the freedom came from in the memorable year of 1945. We know to whom we are obliged for the selfless assistance in building the republic and in overcoming postwar problems. Because we know it, nobody and nothing will tear us away from the Soviet Union. [applause]

The principle of a close alliance, fraternity and mutual cooperation with the USSR has successfully passed the test of time in the good and also in agitated times. It has matured into an untouchable principle of the life, existence and advancement of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

In the last two decades our warm comradely relations with the USSR were embodied in the great personality of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who personally participated in liberating our country, was personally present at four of our party congresses and left behind him a great work in the struggle for world peace, international security, socialism and communism. His memory will be preserved forever in the minds and hearts of all Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people. [applause]

Comrades, esteemed friends, since the liberation and the beginning of the construction of socialism in our country our cooperation with the USSR has been following an ascending line.

It has widened and deepened and there is no single area today in which its invaluable results have not been reflected and demonstrated. It leads to a close coordination of actions, to interconnecting our endeavors in the all key areas of the internal and external activity of the two fraternal communist parties and states. This cooperation has become the affairs of not only the party and state central bodies but of all organizations of the national front, of regions, districts, many towns, villages, enterprises, cooperatives and in particular, the common people. It has become an undying source of extremely valuable knowledge. It gave us uncountable examples and incentives that are worthy of being followed permanently. Among them is the Leninist way of dealing with the nationality issue that forms the basis of the federative organization of our Czechoslovak state, that secures equal positions for our two nations and also the other nationalities, their mutual cooperation and all-round development.

The eighties put new, much more exacting demands before us. This is true in all areas of our life but it is doubly so in the economy. The current close economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the orientaton toward an even closer alliance and in many ways the literal interconnection of the two economies is the chief guarantee of stability and the dynamics of the social-economic advancement of our country. All our plans and prospective intentions depend on it.

In the current period we have to do everything to utilize and consistently fulfill all important treaties and agreements that we have concluded with the USSR to date. At the same time we are evaluating further important projects of mutual cooperation in preparing the long-term conception of scientific-technological cooperation through the end of this century as the key prerequisite for making it possible for scientific-technical progress to affect the advancement and structure of our national economy in much greater measure. We are continuing to fulfil the spirit and the words of the long-term program of development of specialization and cooperation of production. The time schedule reaches as far as the end of this century.

Many important industrial programs have been signed and are being prepared that (?implement) this extensive program. We are also evaluating the possibilities of Czechoslovak participation in the realization of large projects of the USSR, particularly in the food and fuel-power program and also in the reconstruction of chosen branches of the Soviet national economy. It is not necessary to go on stressing that such cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community is one of the key factors that contributes substantially to the implementation of the strategic line of the last congresses of our party; the line of intensification, of effectiveness and quality of all work. It helps to overcome the unfavorable influences stemming from the crisis-ridden development in the capitalist countries and from their discriminatory policy. It makes it possible for us to direct our internal strength at the mobilizing our own resource and our own potential faster and more effectly because only in this way will our contribution to the growth of the economic weight and influence of our socialist community grow. This orientation demands faster scientific-technological advancement and in particular the application of its results into practice more readily and more widely and substantial changes in economic thinking and the ways of management so that the overall efficiency of the national economy will grow based on the much higher quality of all work.

Although there are no comprehensive recipes for a speedy, painless and conflict-free change the basic ways out are known. In addition we can lean upon the experience of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. It is obvious that we very much need new views, new solutions, more ideas and greater emphasis at the resulting effect of any activity.

We need a higher standard of organization, of discipline and responsibility and along with them a greater space for active initiative. We also need more decisive spirit and courage to solve things consistently and to change them if necessary.

A high standard of management, style and methods and demands on each of us should correspond with the demanding aims of our economic advancement, as Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic, correctly said at the latest session of the party Central Committee.

Comrades, esteemed guests, the USSR will remain inscribed in the history of the mankind forever as the first state that ended the thousands-years long exploitation of man by man, liquidated private ownership of means of production and returned them to those whose work created them and who were denied the right of a just share in the distribution of the created values. The USSR will remain inscribed in the history of the mankind as the first state that successfully solved the question of nationality and that created the prerequisites for a harmonic development of its nations and nationalities. It installed new relations between people, the relations of cooperation, mutual comradely help, accompanied by an aware attitude toward work and toward the needs of society.

The USSR will be inscribed in the history of the mankind as the first state that formed and is continuously improving a historically new type of democracy: Democracy for the majority of society. It ensures in reality, not just verbally and in proclamations, such rights and liberties for its citizens that even now, at the end of the 20th century are denied to the people of many nations, including the most advanced states. The USSR will be forever inscribed in the history as the first state in which the most important human right, the right to live in peace, has become the unshakable and consistently applied principle of its home and foreign policy. The USSR, which has been pushing the way toward historic progress for six decades, represents with dignity the youth of the world, the future face and form of the society in our world at which the whole mankind will lawfully and inevitably arrive one day.

We Czechoslovak communists, highly value the role of the Leninist CPSU that has assembled enormous experience, an inexhaustible source of knowledge for all fraternal countries that side by side with the USSR, are building a socialist society. It is a revolutionary inspiration for those fraternal parties that are waging a courageous struggle against capitalism and colonialism, for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. We, Czechoslovak communists and all people of our country, sincerely congratulate the fraternal Communist Party and all USSR people on their famous anniversary. We are proud, dear comrades, of your achievements and also that we are participating in the historical struggle of our times along with you and within the firm and unified alliance of the countries of the socialist community. [applause]

We ensure you, esteemed Soviet comrades, of our all-round fraternal solidarity and we shall continue to devote all our strength to help the ideas of Marxism-Leninism thrust victoriously their way forward and continuously fortify the positions of peace, socialism and progress in the world. We are firmly determined to continue to fortify the closest ties of our people, our indestructible friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation. We shall remain faithful to the Gottwald oath: With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise. [applause]

RUDE PRAVO URGES INTERNATIONAL CP MEETING

AU151617 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 82 p 6

[Michal Stefanak/Ivan Hlivka article: "On Topical Questions of the International Communist and Workers Movement; The Decisive Factor of the Struggle's Success Is Unity" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] WE ARE LIVING IN A PERIOD OF GREAT AND VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL LIFE OF NATIONS AND OF ALL MANKIND, IN A PERIOD OF STRUGGLES BETWEEN CLASSES AND OF POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FORCES FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS, PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM. ADDITIONAL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FORCES, MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE JOINING THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE FOR FULFILLING THE GREAT TASKS OF THE TIMES AND FOR RESOLVING THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND HUMAN PROBLEMS. THIS EXPLAINS THE VARIETY OF MEANS, WAYS AND FORMS OF THE APPROACH TO RESOLVING THE TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE PACE OF SOCIAL CHANGES.

Already a perfunctory glance convinces us that in the world a new situation is coming into being, a situation favorable to social progress, for the activity of revolutionary forces, of the communist movement. From this, at the same time, arises the necessity to work out new combat strategies and tactics, not only in the interest of a more rapid construction of society on new, socialist foundations, but also in the interest of mobilizing the world movement for peace, relaxation of tension, preventing a world nuclear catastrophe, which the adventurous policy of imperialism could elicit.

There is no need to prove to what an extent the role of the international communist movement will increase in these conditions, how important and categorically desirable it is that it becomes even more capable of action in the struggle against world anticommunism that, as never before, subjects communists to terror, persecution and intimidation. The hatred of the class enemy toward the communist movement is constantly becoming stronger, more irreconcilable and more aggressive. The crusade goes hand in hand with introducing the poison of nationalism and opportunism into the ranks of the movement with the intention to weaken its cohesion and unity.

And that, after all, is logical, because the world bourgeoisie realizes well that the unity of the world communist movement is one of the most effective things preventing its exploitation and oppression. Our movement knows this well, too; it knows it from the entire history of its existence. Therefore the fraternal communist and workers parties are paying incessant attention to the issue of strengthening and welding together their forces.

Pondering New Consultation

The representatives of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are ever more profoundly pondering how and with what ways and means it would be possible to best strengthen the unity of our movement in the current stage of development. The need has been discussed for some time now to create suitable opportunities for creative discussions of the communist and workers parties about the situation in the world, in the communist and workers movement, about its strategy and tactics, about the manner of social struggle for peace, progress and against world imperialism. THE QUESTION IS BEING SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED WHETHER -- IN VIEW OF THE ACCUMULATED NEW PROBLEMS AND TASKS -- AN INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES SHOULD NOT BE CONVENED. What character this consultation should have, what conclusions it should arrive at, what problems it should discuss -- is another question that the representatives of the communist and workers parties ponder and that the consultation should answer.

The more intensive the discussion gets, the more efforts there are to discredit it, to ascribe it -- so to say -- a diversionary intention. According to what some people in the movement are saying and writing, unity would allegedly not only not help the movement, but would actually harm it, which obviously is nonsense. Who would the unity of the communist movement harm? Only our enemies.

No matter what the situation it is, voices for unity are strengthening and predominate.

ALREADY AT THE 15TH AND THEN ALSO AT THE 16TH CONGRESS, OUR PARTY FAVORED SUPPORTING ALL INITIATIVES AIMED AT DEEPENING THE UNITY AND COHESION OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT. THIS APPROACH ARISES FROM OUR PROFOUND AND INTERNATIONAL FEELINGS, FROM THE POSITIVE APPROACH TOWARD THE COMMON ENDEAVOR FOR THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM, PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

THE MOVEMENT'S UNITY IS ONE OF THE DECISIVE FACTORS OF THE COMMUNISTS' AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES' SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS.

Thanks to the unity of communists, socialism continues to have historical initiative in building a new society as well as in strengthening its international authority and influence on international events.

The unity of the communist movement strengthens the certainties of nations in the struggle for their liberation, it increasingly encourages them to take the path of socialist development. It inspires the workers class in the capitalist countries to struggle against big capital and to strengthen the anti-imperialist world front with other democratic forces.

Our argument in favor of the unity of the world communist movement also hinges on the fact that of late imperialist forces, headed by the United States, have been responding to the progressive and revolutionary world development trend by aggravating the situation in the world, by threatening nuclear conflicts and a world nuclear catastrophe. How else can one understand the declaration of one of the American President's advisers that the Soviet Union and its allies should either renounce their ideology or face war?! They are threatening socialism, but at the same time they are capable of striking at all mankind. Their doctrine of "intimidation" proceeds from recognizing the possibility of a "limited" or even a "protracted" nuclear war and winning it. BUT IN A NUCLEAR WAR THERE WILL BE NO WINNERS, BECAUSE IT WOULD TRANSCEND INTO A GLOBAL CONFLICT THAT WOULD BE A CATASTROPHE FOR HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

According to our profound conviction, mankind is undergoing a very dangerous period of its history. The development of the nuclear means of mass destruction alone threatens mankind with general catastrophe. In these conditions the attempts of hostile forces to foist its doctrines upon the world with force could undermine the very foundations of life on earth. OUR PLANET, FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING, IS LIKE A SHIP IN SPACE THAT IS OVERLOADED WITH MOST DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES. WE COMMUNISTS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES, MUST RID IT OF THIS LOAD. WITH JOINT FORCES WE MUST UNRAVEL THE SKEIN OF WORLD PROBLEMS AND FIND THE WAY THAT WILL LEAD MANKIND ONTO THE PATH OF UNDISTURBED DEVELOPMENT AND TOWARD A PEACEFUL FUTURE.

Enemies Want To Divide Us

In that respect, the communist movement has launched numerous joint initiatives and actions and has achieved no small successes already. The line oriented toward strengthening the struggle for peace and social progress, worked out at international consultations, conferences, multilateral and bilateral meetings and at congresses of the fraternal parties -- in the first place at the CPSU congresses -- is being gradually put into life. In the interest and to the benefit of mankind, the line resolves the always newly arising problems and complex problems.

And thanks to that, obviously, also the influence of communists is increasing on the masses, on the overall development of the world (even though not evenly) on a national and international scale.

We also realize that our movement, despite the difficulties that it has to resolve ensures the unity of the international class struggle, its revolutionary purposefulness and dynamism. It mobilizes huge masses of people for the struggle against exploitation, oppression and the threat of war. This is thanks to the fact that its overwhelming majority abides by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In conditions of pandemic shocks and a deep crisis that the capitalist world is undergoing simultaneously, the most reactionary forces of imperialism are becoming activated against socialism, the communist, workers and the national liberation movements, and against the peace movement in general. They are employing various myths, fabrications, anticommunist lies and everything that might deceive and disorient popular masses.

Imperialists increasingly reveal that they see in the unity of the communist movement the main obstacle for its adventurous, antipopular plans. After all, unity is an instrument that enables communists to concretely formulate tasks and goals that correspond to the interests of the broadest popular masses, and to mobilize these masses for an active struggle for these tasks and goals.

A boundless anti-Sovietism and a gross distortion of the equal character of political and economic relations among the countries of the socialist system are an indivisible part of this approach. Imperialism wages a hysterical, mud-slinging "psychological warfare" against the CPSU and the USSR, against the CPCZ and the CSSR and against other parties and socialist countries. In this Washington and its allies exploit nationalist prejudices, nurture them by recalling old and long since overcome errors that had occurred within the framework of our movement, try to discredit the fundamental experience and principles of cooperation among the communist and workers parties and to disrupt the conviction of communists about the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist ideas.

Our class enemies are learning from their defeats, they are proceeding cunningly and artfully against the communist movement. Recently international reaction set up several disinformation operations, aimed at weakening the movement and at reducing its action ability.

The Nature of Discussions

In the discussions currently underway within certain parties in Europe, such issues as the peculiarities of the revolutionary movement in the countries of developed capitalism are justly coming to the fore. However, on this basis certain individuals are attempting to divide the world communist movement according to the national or regional principle, and counterposing the experience acquired in the individual countries in which the revolution had won and that acquired in countries in which the revolutionary parties are in the opposition.

The variety of conditions under which the individual parties have to work evokes distrust among certain people, distrust in the need to have an international unity of revolutionary theory and practice. This leads to a rejection of international meetings of the communist and workers parties.

And, finally, doubts cast on the international principles of theory and policy sometimes even lead to a denial of the very existence of the communist movement as an international phenomenon. Sometimes this also ensues in a situation in which individual parties not only try to avoid a common course with other communist parties, but even endeavor to take steps against cementing the unity of these parties and against cementing the international revolutionary movement. They try to justify such a destructive line by referring to ancient deformations inside the movement, which had been overcome a long time ago.

Not so long ago many of these people demonstratively urged the movements to engage in discussions; but now, for no reason at all, they are suddenly forgetting all these appeals and speaking a completely different language. Appeals for implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism, they say, remind them of the "old tunes of past times," that used to divide the world according to state borders and, in keeping with this, into a socialist and "that other" world.

Sometimes these people oppose the idea of an international communists' conference by "arguing" that the issues of peace, of the war threat, disarmament and detente -- which should be jointly assessed at meetings -- are significant for the entire world communist and therefore cannot be the monopoly of the communists; nor should they be assessed at some communist forum, they say.

One can also encounter other, no less doubtful counter-arguments. "Prudent analysts," as some of the adversaries of the international conference of the communist movement call themselves, support their stands by referring to the fact that "considerable differences exist" among the communist parties "in the assessment of the situation and in views on the paths and methods for getting out of the crisis and evading possible new dissensions," and so forth.

Let us disregard the exaggeration of problems in our movement. In fact, even if we agreed with this, this would merely support our arguments in favor of the conviction that we all would be benefited by a joint assessment of problems and a search for a path toward resolving them. THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS A LIVING AND CONSTANTLY DEVELOPING IDEOPOLITICAL MOVEMENT, WHICH DEVELOPS BY OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES AND INTERNAL CONFLICTS. Such are the dialectics of development.

We never believed that absolute agreement would reign in our movement on all issues. The differentiated conditions in the communist parties' activities, the existence of local conditions and peculiarities, as well as many other causes are in many instances the main, even if temporary, reason for different approaches to individual questions.

THE TASK LIES IN NOT PERMITTING THE PARTIAL AND TEMPORARY DISSENSIONS IN THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' OPINIONS ON INDIVIDUAL ISSUES TO GROW INTO CONFLICTS THAT COULD UNDERMINE THE MOVEMENT'S INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY TO THE DETRIMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PARTIES, TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE MOVEMENT AND OF MANKIND IN GENERAL.

Actually, the nature of conflicts in the movement differs; that is why we must overcome them in different ways. In some instances they could be overcome at bilateral meetings and in comradely discussions. In other instances they can be overcome by life itself, in the common battle for common goals in the international arena. But in the battle for world peace, the communist movement must always be united.

The surprising thing is that even in our movement some people are holding an erroneous opinion that prevents them from taking part in the communists' international meetings. According to this erroneous conclusion, the current complicated situation in the world is due to "bloc rivalry," that means to the rivalry between the policy of NATO countries and that of the countries of the Warsaw Pact. They are even attempting to claim, together with our class enemies, that it is the Soviet Union that is to blame for preventing international detente from becoming a global detente. But this is a shameful fabrication. THE HISTORY OF THE 20TH CENTURY PROVES WITH SUFFICIENT CLARITY THE FIRMNESS OF CPSU AND SOVIET UNION'S POSITIONS IN THE ISSUE OF FIGHTING FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL DETENTE. WHO IS IGNORANT TODAY OF THE FACT THAT ALL THE DETENTE SUCCESSES HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE SOLELY AND ALONE THANKS TO THE SOVIET UNION'S PERSISTENT EFFORT IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD? PERHAPS THIS IS UNKNOWN ONLY TO PEOPLE WHO, TO QUOTE LENIN, "ARE WANDERING IN THE THICKET AND MAZE OF DIPLOMATIC GUILE -- A LABYRINTH ARTIFICIALLY CREATED AND WOVEN BY REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST FORCES, WHO ARE FORCED TO FISH IN MUDDY WATERS."

When a Class Approach to the World is Lacking

The absurd nature of above opinions is also obvious for another reason. Actually, according to these opinions it would seem that the moving force of the class struggle in capitalist countries is not the conflict between work and capital, between production forces and production relations that are antagonistic, but the conflict between the interests of the blocs, that in reality were the consequence of the class battle's penetration into the sphere of international life. Naturally, nobody wants the communists in countries that do not belong to the Warsaw Pact Organization to subordinate themselves to the Warsaw Pact. But their courses must be the result of A CLASS APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY. IT IS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS LOGICAL CHOICE THAT THE COMMUNISTS CANNOT PLACE THE NATO POLICY AND THAT OF THE WARSAW PACT ON THE SAME LEVEL.

As regards the claim that the communist movement is reserving for itself the monopoly in fighting for peace and progress, it must be said that this is the same kind of nonsense. IT IS THE COMMUNISTS AND THE ENTIRE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WHO ARE STRIVING TO ENLIST FOR THIS FIGHT THE LARGEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS. PEACE AND PROGRESS ARE THE LONGING OF COMMUNISTS AND ALL OTHER DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF THE WORLD. OUR MOVEMENT REALIZES THIS VERY WELL; AND THIS IS ALSO TELLINGLY TESTIFIED TO BY THE DOCUMENTS OF PRECEDING CONFERENCES OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT -- HELD IN 1957, 1960 AND 1969 -- AND THE DOCUMENTS OF REGIONAL CONFERENCES, SUCH AS THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES IN 1976 AND THE PARIS ONE IN 1980, AS WELL AS OTHER MEETINGS.

Experience acquired in the fight for peace and social progress proves that the effectiveness of the world fight for peace and social progress is proportionate to the strength, influence, activity and the ideological and political cohesion of the communist movement, to the purposeful nature of its slogans in this battle. In fact, how could the communists influence a movement from which they would isolate themselves, how could they influence it if they were to claim a "monopoly" in fighting for the goals of all mankind? But the communist movement must play the inspiring role in the fight for peace, for the simple reason that no other movement will, or is able to, play it.

The Significance of Collective Activity

Self-evidently, we also realize that the dynamics of world politics, the rapid and radical changes in it, create considerable difficulties for the revolutionary movement. IN FACT, THE MOST TYPICAL FEATURE OF THE PRESENT ARE THE COMPLETELY UNIQUE LINKS BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL, POLITICAL AND OTHER CONDITIONS. THESE THINGS REQUIRE HIGH STANDARDS OF CLASS MATURITY AND PERSISTENCE, THE ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE BEHIND THE SEEMINGLY UNIQUE MANIFESTATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES THE SUBSTANCE OF THESE PROCESSES, GIVEN BY THE NATURE OF THE PRESENT EPOCH AND BY ITS MAIN CONTRADICTION -- THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN THE CAPITALISM THAT IS PETERING OUT, AND THE ASCENDING SOCIALISM. Not all groups and trends in the revolutionary movement are coping with this task with the same success, and in time.

But where is the way out? Practice has shown us that THE WAY OUT LIES IN THE COLLECTIVE ACTIVITY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE SPHERE OF THEORY AND IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION. The unity of the communist movement was specifically reflected in the jointly worked-out documents from the preceding international meetings. Those meetings assessed the main phenomena and events of the present times, the prognoses of historic development, and the conclusions concerning the fight against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Many theses and thoughts of these documents appeared in creative form in the program documents of communist parties and became both the impulse for further developing many ideas and conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory as well as an instruction for practical activity.

In the last few years the communist movement has been striving to reach the solution of a paramount task -- the organization of anti-imperialist actions in the interests of peace and international detente -- and in its practical activities it placed the main emphasis on the political unity of the movement, on joint actions of communist parties in the interests of this main goal.

During the last few years, the fraternal parties' cooperation in the sphere of elaborating the theoretical issues at theoretical conferences, symposiums and meetings has deepened. THE COMMUNISTS ARE ALSO COOPERATING WITH OTHER REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, WITHOUT GIVING WAY IN THEIR PRINCIPLES AND IDEAS. In this respect, remarkable scientific conferences are being organized by the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the theoretical and information periodical of communist and workers parties. They are attended by revolutionary democratic parties and national liberation movements. This makes it possible to draw nearer the stances of the three streams of the revolutionary present in their fight for a common goal -- peace and social progress.

Let Us Utilize the Potential of Our Movement

In supporting communists' international meetings and conferences, the CPCZ proceeds from the fact that our entire movement is bound by its class origin, by the identical nature of its main goals and the unity of the communist and workers parties' ideology. That is also why it does not support those who are dreaming up diverse cliches, with which they then proceed to motivate their unwillingness to proceed jointly, why it rejects attacks against the international unity of communist parties. We cannot understand the endeavor of certain people in the leaderships of certain communist parties who prefer contacts with other noncommunist parties and groupings to contacts with Marxist-Leninist parties, and particularly with the fraternal parties in socialist countries. It frequently seems as though the communist movement were for them merely something they want to deliver advice to; and if we reply to them, they indignantly protest that we are "impermissibly interfering in their internal affairs."

If the need for an international conference is mentioned, they clamor in advance against it, and submit diverse "anti-reasons." They are against the document, against the place and time of the conference; they disagree in advance with everything that should in fact become the result of the joint assessment of the problem. It is even possible to encounter the suggestion to replace the communist movement by a "new movement" and by "new forms of international connection [spojeni]," which would NOT BE BASED on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. On which principles should it be based? This is very tellingly shown to us by the current leadership of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, which prefers contacts with the Polish and Czechoslovak antisocialist underground to cooperating with the PZPR and CPCZ. Is this not yet another confirmation that these people who are always referring to so-called independence and autonomy, are in reality renouncing these principles, losing their communist identity and class independence, and withdrawing like cowards before the ideological pressure of their class enemies?

OUR PARTY REGARDS THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AS THE STRONGEST POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF THE PRESENT. IT MAINTAINS PREFERENTIAL CONTACTS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTIES, SINCE IT IS THEY WHO REPRESENT THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE, WHO ARE MEANT TO RELIEVE MANKIND OF ALL FORMS OF EXPLOITATION AND FEAR OF THE CATASTROPHE OF WAR.

We continue to consider it our main duty to further consolidate the action ability of our movement and to ward off the anticommunist endeavors to break up our unity and our world outlook and to weaken it by smuggling in the poison of anti-Sovietism and nationalism. We can make use of the immense potential inherent in our movement if it is united. Such is our firm conviction and resolve.

The history of world communism knows many trials. They also contained complicated, critical moments. BUT THE COMMUNISTS ALWAYS BOLDLY FACED THE ATTACKS OF THE ENEMIES AND WON. THIS IS THE WAY IT USED TO BE; THIS IS THE WAY IT WILL BE.

GERSTNER ON 1982 ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

DW271053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Karl Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] A pleasant and comfortable Christmas Sunday to you, dear listeners. For a good Christmas mood we need comfort and security, as well as the material goods required for such holidays. We in the GDR have all this to a high degree, and I hope that this is a good Christmas for all of you.

This is the last time that we will be talking with each other this year, and it is traditional to review the events of the year at this time. So let's take a look at this year, and I hope our assessments are the same.

All of us probably realize that 1982 was an especially important and hard year -- a year of challenge during which the gentlemen in Washington, who are bent on trouble, tried to trip us up whenever they could. Based on this we can well say at the end of the year that we have coped with the difficulties better than some people thought we would. However we did this with considerable strenuous effort.

For us 1982 was rather successful. Let me prove this by citing some facts. During the past few years foreign trade has turned into a fundamental issue of our economic development because of the economic war forced on us. Well, in this complicated year, in which most countries have foreign trade deficits, we were able to achieve a considerable surplus in trade with the nonsocialist economic area, namely, a surplus of 3.8 billion valuta marks as of 1 November. This is remarkable and is also noted throughout the world.

This year our industrial production exceeded M400 billion. We, this small country, are among the top 10 industrial countries. We see the full significance of the amount of M400 billion when we recall that prior to the war the value of industrial production on the territory of today's GDR was M29 billion.

The continuous growth can also be traced in various aspects of our standard of living. The results of the census and the housing inventory of 31 December 1981 show that at that time 6.6 million apartments were available to the people -- and this corresponds to the number of households. With the many apartments added this year, the number of apartments now surpasses that of households. The fact that quite a sizable number of people are still looking for apartments in cities is attributable to territorial differences in the housing inventory and the demand for housing space. However, we can still say at the end of this year that in the 10 years following the adoption of the grand housing program, housing conditions in our country have improved to a very great degree. During that period 5.4 million citizens moved into new apartments. Today we have at least one room per person. This is also one result shown by the census.

It is gratifying that the level of comfort in apartments has improved in all areas. Apartments built after 1970 are almost exclusively equipped with long-distance heating -- 97 percent -- and the number of old apartment houses with bathrooms and hot water supplies has increased considerably as well. During the past 2 weeks thousands of newly built apartments were turned over to tenants and the families who moved in are celebrating Christmas in a new home for the first time. An especially cordial Christmas greeting goes to them. By 1990 we will have solved the housing problem as a social issue.

The purchase of consumer goods and foodstuffs has increased continuously during the past few years. Production capacity was increased considerably at the Schwarzenberg washing machine factory, the Stassuft television factory and the DKK Scharfenstein enterprise which makes refrigerators and freezers, the production of which increased from 10,000 units in 1970 to 171,000 units in 1981. The production and sale of electric ranges, gas ranges, bed linen, terrycloth towels and [word indistinct] has increased considerably. We do recall the demand of the fifth SED Central Committee meeting according to which consumer goods production must be considerably increased.

In 1970 106,000 automobiles were licensed. This number increased to 124,000 in 1981 and 160,000 this year. Some 40 percent of the households now have an automobile. Individually and as a whole, we have achieved these successes this year through hard work, and we will not be stopped from fully utilizing the next few days, the last week of the year.

The production forces in our country are growing rapidly. Within a very short period of time, microelectronics has become a new industrial branch in the GDR in which more than 100,000 people are now working. In 1970 microelectronics production was worth M100 million compared with more than M1 billion this year. Some 17,000 robots are now in operation in our factories, and they will number 30,000 next year and 45,000 by the end of the 5-year plan. Through rationalization we saved more than 500 million working hours this year. However, this does not mean any unemployment in our country. There is no such thing as a conflict between the growing productive forces and their useful application for man. In this respect, too, Marx was right. In view of the increasing mass unemployment in the West, our unrestricted full employment gains an entirely new significance for life's quality. In this respect, too, the events of 1982 had a very special convincing force.

Regarding unemployment there is yet another thing that worries us. The more the crisis intensifies, the more acute the danger grows that the imperialists might take war into consideration as a way out of the crisis. We have sufficiently experienced and suffered from the notorious three k's -- konjunktur, krise, krieg [economic boom, crisis, war] in this century. Capitalism is an economic form in which the danger of war is inherent because of its nature. For this 1982 again provided us with ample indications, alarming indications. The danger of war emanates from imperialism. Understanding this truism to the end and unmasking this system as a fundamental danger to peace are urgent political tasks.

Millions of people all over the world have recognized the danger and are undertaking heroic efforts to break the vicious circle. Last week the peace appeal came from Moscow to the parliaments, to the governments, to the political parties and to the peoples: The vicious circle must be broken.

LINDNER SAYS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYED IN GDR

DW271203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Interview with Gerhard Lindner, deputy chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, by Franz Mueller; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] During the past few weeks you have performed important tasks as a deputy. For example, you were a member of the delegation of our supreme People's Assembly which visited Great Britain, and you hosted a Belgian parliamentary delegation which visited us recently. Our supreme People's Assembly has a great number of foreign contacts. What makes them so particularly valuable?

[Answer] In view of the intensified international situation they are particularly valuable in two areas. The first is to convert our people's will for peace into political effectiveness abroad, for instance, by promoting whatever cooperation is possible in international relations against the course of confrontation of the Americans and the other NATO countries. This leads to the second important basic mission -- to create the most favorable political conditions abroad for our great economic and social program in the GDR. This means preserving peace, just as it means cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The foreign policy contacts of the People's Chamber between parliaments and parliamentarians also serve this end. These contacts are made bilaterally and multilaterally as well as in the Interparliamentary Union.

[Question] Whenever you tour with People's Chamber delegations and cultivate contacts with parliamentarians in other countries, what can you achieve as a People's Chamber deputy in the fields you just outlined?

[Answer] Well, to begin with, the example of the GDR itself has an immense impact. What amazed me greatly during my visit to Great Britain was, for example, how few people there are aware of and base their actions on the fact that no nuclear weapons are stationed in the GDR. This is an important basic point for parliamentarians in capitalist countries who are asked by their constituency about their own stance on deploying nuclear missiles in their own country, a point with which they ought to be familiar.

Thus, making this known and familiarizing people with our proposals concerning minimizing missile potentials in Europe along the lines of the Soviet proposals is an important task which, I believe, can be handled only in a dialogue with counterparts on the other side. In addition, the example of the GDR also has an impact as a result of our continuous and dynamic domestic policy in general and of our economic development and social security in particular.

By this people can see that an obvious interconnection exists between the wish for peace and our profound peace policy, on the one hand, and social security, on the other. This causes conclusions about the structure of policies in one's own country and on the other side. Through its dynamic, continuous, and secure economic development, the GDR is increasingly becoming an attractive, very important and desirable foreign trade partner.

ECONOMIC CONSULTATIONS IN IRAN CONCLUDED

AU271533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran (ADN) -- The economic negotiations between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran ended in Tehran on Thursday. As a result of the consultations the heads of the delegations, Guenther Wyschofsky, minister for chemical industry, and Mostafa Hashemi, minister for industry and mining, signed an agreed-upon protocol.

During his visit Minister Wyschofsky was received for a friendly talk on further shaping the bilateral relations by the Iranian prime minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i. He had talks with Industry Minister Hashemi as well as with other members of the Iranian Government. On this occasion both sides stressed interest in developing mutually advantageous cooperation. The GDR delegation visited several important industrial enterprises in the Tehran area.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD240948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar, which took part in the festivities held on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, has arrived home from Moscow. Other members of the delegation were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, secretaries of the Central Committee and several members of government were at Budapest West station to welcome them. Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, also arrived home from Moscow today.

HEGEDUS INTERVIEWED ON ANDROPOV, CURRENT REFORMS

WA221700 Vienna PROFIL in German 6 Dec 82 pp 42-45

[Interview with Professor Andras Hegedus, Hungarian minister of agriculture and deputy premier in 1952, and head of the Hungarian Council of Ministers 1955-56, entitled "Greater Freedom Rather Than More Money," on his association with and assessment of Yuriy Andropov, USSR ambassador to Hungary 1954-57, his views on the current economic and electoral reform, and the goals of the Hungarian dissidents; date and place not given]

[Text] PROFIL: Professor Hegedus, do you remember Yuriy Andropov when he was a diplomat in Budapest?

Hegedus: After Stalin's death in 1953, the Soviet leadership realized that a crisis was brewing in Hungary and sent Andropov to be the number two man at the embassy. At the time, I was minister of agriculture and later first deputy prime minister. I often traveled into the provinces with Andropov. He was very interested in agriculture. We became intimate because he belonged to my generation. He was then 39 to my 31.

PROFIL: What was your impression of him?

Hegedus: He had a genuine interest in Hungarian conditions unlike the other Soviet specialists who thought they knew everything about Hungary after hearing a few lectures. The first reform, which was unfortunately soon interrupted, began in Hungary in 1953. Had this not happened, the armed revolution of 1956 could have been prevented.

PROFIL: What was Andropov's attitude toward reform?

Hegedus: He wanted limited reforms which did not threaten the power system. He opposed excess.

PROFIL: For example?

Hegedus: He criticized the break-up of the agricultural cooperatives. I recall a 1953 visit to a cooperative in which only poor peasants had remained. They complained that those who had left had taken the best land and draft animals. Andropov felt that permitting them to leave was going too far.

PROFIL: How would you characterize Andropov?

Hegedus: He is very intelligent, an analytical thinker with broad perspectives, but he is cautious about formulating his opinion, putting it into words. Naturally, a man can change greatly in 30 years. Look at me! At the time we were both young and believing Stalinist functionaries.

PROFIL: How did Andropov behave when the Hungarian revolution was suppressed in 1956? Was he following his own line?

Hegedus: The decision was certainly not in his hands at the time; decisions were made in Moscow. However, he was not merely a charge, but a specialist and adviser. He played a major role in the replacement of Rakosi in July 1956 and the reinstatement of Kadar as the number two person in the party hierarchy. This was a pioneering deed. Kadar was a man who had been imprisoned on trumped up charges. This sequence was repeated in the case of Gomulka, Husak and others.

PROFIL: Was this Andropov's own idea?

Hegedus: One can't put it like that. Such ideas are born in the course of exchange of ideas between party leaders. As I see it today, we should have been more energetic in 1956, we should have made Kadar the number one man immediately. Then, possibly, there would have been no armed revolt.

PROFIL: Kadar would have introduced his reform without the revolution?

Hegedus: Naturally. I should have been relieved as head of state in July 1956 and Imre Nagy should have been appointed in my stead.

PROFIL: What is your opinion of Andropov's first speech to the Central Committee on 21 November?

PROFIL: What was new was that "one should learn from the experiences of the fraternal countries." This indicates a will to reform.

PROFIL: However, he does not make these reforms concrete.

Hegedus: This cannot be expected in so short a time. The Soviet leadership is cautious; it wants to go for a sure thing. Hungary could be an experimental area for reforms. This would also be possible in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Phenomena similar to those of Hungary exist there: smaller production units; more initiative; economy easier to oversee; and a less powerful military-industrial complex. The annual national income still increases by 5 percent in the southern Soviet republic whereas the Soviet average increase is already below 2 percent.

PROFIL: Did Andropov help push through Kadar's reform in Moscow?

Hegedus: There is no direct evidence, but Andropov's rapid rise in the Moscow party headquarters is obviously related to the rapid and successful restoration a la Kadar. After returning from Hungary in 1957, Andropov worked in the Central Committee Department for Socialist Countries. Without the support of Central Committee Secretary Andropov, Kadarism could hardly have evolved in the sixties.

PROFIL: Do you recall a personal experience with Andropov?

Hegedus: We once visited an official in Nagykanizsa together. There was an industrial accident. One of the oilwells burst from drill hole spraying us with oil. New clothes had to be brought for us from Budapest. Our guides wondered whether it might have been a case of sabotage. Andropov and I merely laughed and I said at once that the matter would not even be investigated. Andropov agreed.

PROFIL: Is it true that the economic crisis of the East Bloc now also affects Hungary?

Hegedus: The rate of growth has slowed down; in Poland, the economy is already in a slump. In Hungary, the rate of growth for 1982 is merely 1 percent. What helps Hungary is the upsurge in the agroindustrial area. Because of this, the supply of food remains good. However, imports have already been reduced, especially of items such as tropical

fruits. Sometimes efforts are made to maintain market equilibrium through price increases as is the case for coffee, for instance. Insofar as the standard of living is concerned, it is rising for certain strata and declining for others. This is the result of the reform.

PROFIL: Now one hears a lot about "work teams" in connection with the economic reform.

Hegedus: These are groups of 10 or 15 people who work in the same field, for example, computer specialists who collaborate in developing programs. There are also groups of artisans. Such business associations are registered before a notary and operate on their own account and at their own responsibility or risk. They pay turnover and income tax. Older workers cannot become members of such teams. The best ones are selected. Most women are also excluded. Thus the working class is split into two factions. Those who cannot participate are against the reform. Paradoxically, the privileged workers of the large enterprises are also excluded from this reform experiment. Most of them are older persons and have to do voluntary work for the party and trade unions. It is precisely in these party circles that there is growing opposition to the reform. Their interests are promoted primarily by the trade union bureaucracy insofar as the union protects anything at all.

PROFIL: In your opinion, what is new in this latest wave of reform?

Hegedus: The fact that the so-called "second economy" is being legitimized. Formerly, there were agricultural work groups in the factories instead of the work teams.

PROFIL: Peasants who came to the city?

Hegedus: No. These were workers who joined agricultural cooperatives. I will tell you about a case. A year-and-a-half ago I was sitting at a table in the Savoy Cafe when two workers joined me at the table. They were welders at Csepel, the largest Hungarian factory. They said that they were not attached to the factory but were members of an agricultural cooperative of northern Hungary, although they had never been there.

PROFIL: Why were they cooperative members?

Hegedus: It worked like this: The individual who did the preparatory work or the master worker who was head of the work team selected a cooperative. They set up a work relationship with the factory and continued to work at their regular place of employment but not as regular workers but as members of the cooperative and undertook to carry out commissioned work jointly. As cooperative members, the two welders each earned 6,000 forints a month; regular workers doing the same job as Csepel employees earned only 4,000 forints. In any case, according to the two workers, when it rains, they remain in the yard and weld while the regular workers go inside and smoke. Whenever unpleasant or difficult work must be done, the immediate call is, "Where are the cooperative members?"

PROFIL: So the latest reform has made such subterfuge unnecessary?

Hegedus: Right. The currently valid laws make it unnecessary to bring village cooperatives into the game. The new work associations are very dynamic and flexible. Many members work in such groups after regular working hours. The whole movement has caught on very quickly and now includes at least 100,000 workers.

PROFIL: But there are also private businesses in Hungary.

Hegedus: The government leases work places or shops to private entrepreneurs. Such facilities are auctioned off. The facility is awarded to the highest bidder. I have often attended such auctions. At one, the Budapest restaurant Three Hearts was up for auction. The asking price was a lease at two million forints for 3 years. The

restaurant had been operating at a loss. The auctioneer said when bidding had reached three million that that was limit of profitableness. However, the bidding continued and closed at four million. The new owner renamed the restaurant The Grand Canyon and installed a swinging door as in an American saloon.

PROFIL: And is the restaurant now operating at a profit?

Hegedus: Yes. But this is not true in all cases. One of my relatives wanted to lease a wine cellar near the Margaret Bridge. He showed me the company's records, and I advised him to bid up to six million for 5 years and not a penny more. The final bid went to a woman for 6.2 million. She is now ruined and had to give back the business.

PROFIL: Why this compulsion to get into such risky business?

Hegedus: Let's take the case of the private taxis of Budapest, of which there are already 1,500. Till now, there were only two taxi companies, most of whose employees have now left them. They had to bid for their cabs. I have spoken to many of them. For them, it is less a matter of more money than of greater freedom. They work when it suits them, and they have no bureaucracy to contend with. Now they are even considering radio-dispatched cabs. The role of private entrepreneurs is greatest in the service sector. Most are family undertakings.

PROFIL: Has there been any relaxation in central planning?

Hegedus: In big industry management has succeeded in winning de facto independence for itself. Fortunately, Hungary never actually returned to a strict system of plan economy. There are, of course formal plans: a five-year plan and an annual plan. The five-year plans go into the files and play no actual role. The realities of life with its problems such as import restrictions, export demands, investment credits play no part in the five-year plans. The annual plans are more in touch with reality. I studied this matter in the mid-seventies, and when I asked managers about economic plans, they were profoundly embarrassed. Basically, they have not abided by plans.

PROFIL: What about the political struggle in connection with the reform?

Hegedus: In the sixties, the economic reformers were apolitical. The prevailing thought today is there can be no successful economic reform without political reform. Such statements are made by Rezso Nyers, for instance, former director of the Institute of Economic Research, who has great influence on the reformers. He was formerly a Social Democrat and is now member of the Central Committee.

PROFIL: And the party leaders?

Hegedus: Some of them are getting closer to this viewpoint. I consider the increased tolerance for the activities of the "second" culture, the opposition, as an indication of this. An example is the independent peace movement.

PROFIL: Do you want free trade unions in Hungary?

Hegedus: No. Our thoughts are concentrated on the electoral reform. In the next parliamentary elections, scheduled for 1983, there are to be not more parties but multiple candidates in each electoral district. The Central Committee has already approved the basic groundrules for this electoral reform.

PROFIL: A crisis involving succession such as occurred in the USSR is approaching in Hungary. Who will succeed Kadar?

Hegedus: I hope that Kadar can remain for a long time yet; this would strengthen the reform branch further still. The generation which includes the people 30-40 years old must finally be involved. They were trained during the reform period of the seventies

and got on the job in the antireform period. They view the new wave of reforms as part of their achievements. We need time for the reform.

PROFIL: Do you think that the new Moscow leadership will consent to this grace period?

Hegedus: The relative peace in Hungary is a great plus for the Soviet Union. It must even be anxious for the reform to continue and not be broken off as in 1972. At that time the oil crisis was yet to come; the dynamics seemed unlimited, and the Soviet leadership could help an antireform group win. Now the entire economic situation has changed, and this applies to foreign policy as well since Poland and Afghanistan. Equally, the West has no interest in thrusting Hungary into a crisis.

PROFIL: Have you noticed a change of climate towards you, personally, as well? Have there been attempts at dialogue with you?

Hegedus: Over the past three months, the situation for me has changed. Ten years ago I was expelled from the party and raised no protest. I protested only against losing my job as sociologist. Recently Gyorgy Aczel, party secretary for ideological issues, and Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the Cultural Department in the Central Committee, have begun a dialogue with me. I find this encouraging. However, I shall not give up my autonomy. Because of this I do not wish to rejoin the party. Inasmuch as I can help with the reform, I will do this gladly.

USE OF BONDS PERMITTED BEGINNING 1 JANUARY

WA231500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 December 82 p 4

[Text] The Presidential Council's law decree last week permits the issuance of bonds to be used as a new method in the rational reallocation of liquid capital starting 1 January 1983. This new law decree is only the outline which contains the general, long term conditions involved in the use of bonds. It is the legal framework for their gradually increasing use in the context of concrete economic policy considerations as these emerge.

The issuance of bonds is in credit form. The bond, some exceptions notwithstanding, may be sold; it may represent an obligation of payment drawn to the actual creditor or to the bearer. The bond will indicate the issuer's debts, financial obligations, amount of payment, interest and principal, that are due to the creditor; in other words it is a security listing both rights and obligations. According to the decree, the obligations stipulated by the bonds are not subject to statute of limitation and the issuance of bonds is tax free. Interest received on bonds, however, is subject to income taxation with the exception of private subscribers' interest income which is tax exempt.

Bonds as such are not an entirely new phenomenon in Hungary. Since the end of last year a few community bonds have been issued experimentally in various localities for the financing of certain investment projects.

The decree now allows, within the appropriate legal framework, in addition to the state, councils, financial institutions, insurance companies, savings cooperatives as well as various companies to issue bonds. In the case of the councils, the sale of bonds will generally serve the purposes of financing community development projects or residential construction. Financial institutions may also issue bonds for the purpose of pooling and reallocating capital, while various companies may do the same for the purpose of establishing the financial prerequisites of development projects.

Financial institutions will be contracted to perform the work entailed in issuing and distributing bonds. This expert handling of the procedures will also ensure control over the use of bonds. The purchase of bonds, primarily by financial institutions, but also by various other companies, will be allowed. Bonds which will be available

for purchase by the public will serve primarily to finance the construction of nurseries, child care facilities, lodgements as well as projects of land development. Subscription to bonds by the populace will be voluntary. Interest in bond subscription lies, besides ensuring advantageous earnings, in a speedier realization of certain, from a given community's point of view, important investment projects.

While the issuance as well as purchase of bonds will be generally voluntary, in exceptional cases the state, acting on its right as owner, may obligate uneconomical enterprises or occasionally financial institutions to make given subscriptions.

Further legislative details, in conjunction with actual economic policy, will be taken care of by the cabinet, with implementation and elaboration of some financial details being left to the Finance Ministry.

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT PRICE INCREASES -- The procurement prices of poultry and milk are to be increased next year, owing to the rise in the price of fodder. The increase of 0.70 forint in procurement prices will probably fail to match the additional expenses of poultry breeders but as (Ervin Borbenyi), deputy head of department at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, explained there is no possibility of a larger increase because demand for poultry has gone down on the international markets. However, the change in procurement prices is expected to bring a modest increase in profits for cattle breeders because the price of fodder rose only to a smaller extent. The official from the ministry stressed that the increase in procurement prices does not affect in any way whatsoever the retail prices of the goods involved. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]

COLOMBIAN ENVOY'S FAREWELL VISIT -- Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi has received for a farewell visit Dr Armando Holguin Sarria, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Dec 82 p 8 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION ON 27 DEC

LD272000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The Government Press Bureau has announced that the Council of Ministers held a session today. Carrying out the decisions of the 18 December 1982 law on special legal regulations during the period of martial law suspension the Council of Ministers has repealed certain decrees and instructions issued for the duration of martial law.

Taking into account the fact that an increasing number of trade unions are registering in the courts and are beginning their activities, in the decree it has adopted, the Council of Ministers has defined the procedure for handing over the assets of the former trade union organizations. In accordance with the regulations of the law on trade unions of 18 October 1982 it has been determined that the assets of the former trade unions will be handed over to those trade unions that have acquired legal status and that are developing their activity under this law.

The Council of Ministers approved a decree on compiling a list of enterprises that are essential to the national economy. This is another legal act connected with the introduction of economic reform; it defines in which enterprises the managing director has to be appointed and dismissed by the founding body in accordance with the modalities defined by the law of 25 September 1982 on state-owned enterprises. The draft decree of the Council of Ministers was subject to consultations with the Sejm Commission for Workers' Self-Managements.

The Council of Ministers discussed a package of issues concerning development of financing and providing credits for house-building. A number of definite decisions were made that constitute practical explanations of the program for development of housing and provide great facilities for house-building of all kinds, in particular the one-family house. Work of the government in this area will continue in the next few days.

The Council of Ministers determined the sources for financing house-building and amended the decree on local funds for housing. The decree of the Council of Ministers on sales by the state of dwellings was also amended.

The Council of Ministers discussed the issue of supplementary work-free days in 1983. It was decided to maintain the legal regulations next year that will be in force on 31 December 1982. At the same time the Council of Ministers calls on enterprise workforces and management to work on Saturdays in all enterprises that have at their disposal necessary raw and other materials on the basis of remuneration being paid in 1982. This will enable better supplies to the market and an increase of incomes.

This was a communique on the session of the Council of Ministers.

Repeals Measures

LD272145 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Poland's Council of Ministers today rescinded a number of martial law-related decrees and resolutions, in a move to implement the December 18 law on special legal regulation for the period of martial law suspension, the Government Press Office said today. The repealed measures include: The decree of December 30, 1981, suspending employee self-management bodies in state enterprises, the decree on common work duty under martial law, the December 13 decree suspending trade unions and certain social organizations, and the decree of January 12, 1982, on the work of foreign correspondents and Polish journalists in Poland under martial law.

DAILY ON PARTY ROLE UNDER MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

AU231315 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska article: "The Constant Presence of the Party"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY AND THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY AS WELL AS ALL ITS GROUPS AND FACTIONS WILL CROSS A TYPICAL THRESHOLD THE MOMENT THAT MARTIAL LAW IS SUSPENDED. WE, TOO, IN THE PARTY ARE WONDERING AND DISCUSSING WHAT LIES BEYOND THAT THRESHOLD AND WHAT COMES NEXT.

"The present sociopolitical situation and the fast approaching prospect of martial law suspension resulting from it as well as the still existing threat from the opponent, the absolute necessity to intensify our struggle against social evils and the symptioms of social injustice demand a further consolidation of fellowship and discipline within the party ranks," we read in the Politburo resolution.

We have overcome more than one threshold situation during the past 2 years: the decision to call for an extraordinary congress, the congress itself, and the institution of martial law for instance.... As each one closed, the next stage opened up, full of unknown factors, not lacking in risks and demanding party strength and party ideas to be intensified. BUT THE DIRECTION OF OUR AIMS DID AFTER ALL REMAIN THE SAME THE WHOLE TIME: TOWARD THE TOTAL INCORPORATION OF THE LENINIST STYLE OF PARTY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF SOCIETY AND TOWARD A SOCIALIST FORM OF SOCIAL RELATIONS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

This was in fact the nature of the struggle taking place within the party before the congress and for the congress; it was this concept that claimed victory at the congress and it was thanks to the general strong will of the party that we managed to hold out during the most difficult months of struggle with the political opponent during the fall and winter of 1981 and it was thanks to this that the party was able to recover its place in social life during the period of martial law. Now, in conditions which are once again different, we are about to be faced with a further step in this unchanging direction.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW THE PARTY ACKNOWLEDGED ITS DUTY TO STRIVE FOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION TO ENSURE ITS SPEEDY LIFTING. THERE IS NO WAY TO TELL EXACTLY HOW MUCH THE PARTY CONTRIBUTED TO CREATE THE RIGHT CONDITIONS FOR SUSPENDING MARTIAL LAW AFTER A YEAR. THIS CONTRIBUTION IS CERTAINLY NO SMALL ONE. INDIVIDUAL PLANT, MUNICIPAL, RURAL PARISH, AND SOON VOIVODSHIP ORGANIZATIONS ARE ENDEAVORING TO APPRAISE THE EFFECTS OF THEIR EFFORTS FOR THE SAKE OF THE NORMALIZATION OF LIFE IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES AT ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES. However, the task remains the same: We are again faced with the arduous and gradual acquisition of the political and economic possibilities of passing from the suspension of martial law to a state where it could be lifted. This prospect maps out the contents of the party programs currently being worked out for the second half of the term of office to a considerable degree.

The interdependence between the inner state of the party and the progress being made in the socialist normalization of Polish affairs is clear to everyone, not excepting our political opponents. There is also no question that the statutory principles of party building and activities are shifting from the sphere of party theory to party practice; however, this is still by no means a finished process. Many good socialist state and economy reforms were sanctioned by the Sejm and received a legal framework, but are nevertheless threatened by incompletion if they do not obtain society's widespread understanding, support and active participation. The country's economy has been saved from collapse, but still has far to go before the kind of results are obtained that are possible despite all difficulties and conditions. The political opponent's influence on society has been incomparibly decreased, though neither has the opponent surrendered nor has society undergone a thorough reorientation yet.

THIS IS, ROUGHLY SPEAKING, AN OUTLINE OF THE BALANCE SHEET, ONCE AGAIN FULL OF UNKNOWN AND RISK-LADEN FACTORS, AT THE OPENING OF THE PERIOD OF MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION. It is sometimes possible to hear opinions dictated by an easy optimism, which solve in advance all unknown quantities and ignore risks. They are equally as thoughtless as the opinions that in unknown quantities and risks see a lack of opportunities and pit a rather common cowardice against cheap optimism. The present, on the other hand, demands caution as well as a good memory and a bold imagination.

We have amassed a great deal of experience during the past 2 years. And it is necessary to remember it all so as not to be swayed by illusions, not to accept desires as reality and not to seek roads to improvement in a return to analyzed and defeated mistakes. A bold imagination is necessary to answer the following question honestly and with a feeling of realism: How can the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress be implemented more widely in the conditions of martial law suspension?

THERE SEEMS TO BE ONLY ONE METHOD: THE CONSTANT PRESENCE OF THE PARTY, ALL ITS CELLS AND ALL ITS MEMBERS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, IN WORK FORCES AND IN OTHER CIRCLES. AN ACTIVE PRESENCE MEANS ONE THAT UNITES PEOPLE IN THE WORK TOWARD A SOCIALIST REFORM WHICH WE HAVE COMMENCED FOR THE RESHAPING OF THE ECONOMY, THE BROADENING OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT; WHICH SHOWS THE SENSE OF DISCIPLINED AND PRODUCTIVE WORK AS THE ONLY PERMANENT SOURCE OF IMPROVING SOCIAL JUSTICE; AND WHICH IN ITSELF IS A FACTOR OF UNDERSTANDING BECAUSE IT IS AN AUTHENTIC PRESENCE REPRESENTING THE PARTY'S CAUSE, BUT WHICH IS OPEN TO OTHER CAUSES AS LONG AS THEY ARE DICTATED BY A GOOD PATRIOTIC WILL.

How effectively we will be able to apply this method depends on us and on the ideological and organizational content of the party itself, on our skill in perceiving and anticipating the activities of our political opponents as well as the constant adherence to the party line of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

No one would probably dare say how long the road between suspension and the lifting of martial law will take. No doubt many factors will have a bearing on this, including external ones, even such as the development of the international situation. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee told us on the first day of martial law that it will not last any longer or any shorter than is necessary. This was not merely a declaration aimed at discharging tense moods. It is the most consistent interpretation of party policy. An untimely hurry would threaten a recurrence of the anarchy to which there can be no return. An excessive slowness would check the democratic processes from which there is also no return. This awareness is the party's strength on its post-congress road.

WARSAW PREVIEWS AGENDA OF 28-29 DEC SEJM SESSION.

LD271854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic starts at 1100 tomorrow. During the meeting a budget debate will take place. Deputy Jan Kaminski will be the keynote speaker. The report of the commission for economic plan, budget and finances presented by him will concern first of all the variants of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 as well as preliminary provisions for the years 1986-1990. Next the speech by the keynote speaker will deal with five bills: the first one will be the draft budget for next year; two are connected with the Sejm resolution concerning the balance of payments next year and a resolution on credits, the balance of monetary incomes, and population expenditure and the provisions of finance and credit policy for 1983; the next draft concerns the plan for a central fund for development of culture next year. The report will also deal with a draft resolution concerning a list of goods and services for which official prices are fixed.

A wide-ranging parliamentary debate of the report of the keynote speaker is expected. During its 2-day meeting the Sejm will also consider three further bills: Deputy Jozef Kijowski will present the report of Sejm commissions on the government draft law on the office of minister of finances and on fiscal offices and chambers. The other two bills will be presented on behalf of Sejm commissions by Deputy Jadwiga (Kurzawinska). They are: the government draft on amendment of the law on fees in penal cases and on amendment of the law on the statute of the collegia for misdemeanours as well as regulations governing procedure in these cases.

The last item of the Sejm meeting, as published, are deputies' interpellations and question time.

SOLIDARITY LEADER ARRESTED IN BIALYSTOK

LD271944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The security service of the Bialystok Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters has arrested 34-year-old Roman W. former member of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Bialystok, who had been in hiding since 13 December 1981. He did not stop his activity after the declaration of martial law, but entered the inner leadership of the so-called regional coordinating commission of NSZZ Solidarity. His activities included participation in the editing and publishing of an illegal information bulletin. He was also one of the founders of an illegal Bilaystok publishing house.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST SENTENCED IN WROCLAW

LD271938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] In the Wroclaw Voivodship court the trial of 33-year-old Piotr Bednarz, locksmith by profession, and former deputy chairman of the regional board of Lower Silesia of NSZZ Solidarity, ended today. He was accused under Article 46, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the martial law decree of having continued illegal trade union activity and of having organized and directed strike and protest actions. The courts handed down a punishment of 4 years' deprivation of liberty and 3 years' deprivation of civic rights to Piotr Bednarz. The verdict cannot be appealed. The trial was conducted under summary procedure.

In the oral justification of the verdict, it was stressed that the court proceedings fully confirmed the guilt of the accused, who had not only engaged in illegal trade union activity under martial law, and organized protest actions and demonstrations, but had also directed conspiratorial organizations, engaging in the distribution of illegal publications and leaflets and also in the preparation of the illegal broadcasts of the so-called Radio Solidarity. The measure of punishment was to a large degree influenced by the youth of the accused and his lack of previous convictions. The court determined that the period of Piotr Bednarz'a temporary arrest since 7 November would count toward the period of his deprivation of liberty.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON JARUZELSKI-ANDROPOV MEETING

LD271224 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 Dec -- "The meeting of PUWP First Secretary and Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski with General Secretary of the CPSU Yuriy Andropov is important for relations between the two countries as well as on the international scale. Once again, it stressed the fundamental significance of the alliance of Poland and the USSR, an alliance which together with our membership of the defensive community of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the CMEA is an unfailing guarantee of Poland's sovereign and secure existence," RZECZPOSPOLITA said commenting on the recent Kremlin meeting.

The paper went on to say "that the Soviet Union and Poland are determined to do everything in their power to defend peace and to ensure international security. This goal should be served by tightening cooperation between our countries in all areas and, as was stressed in the communique issued after the meeting, the pursuance of the coordinated foreign policy line".

"The need for such actions is much more evident for Poland nowadays than ever before in the past. The U.S. is ready to seize up every opportunity in its dangerous policy of confrontation and its desire to attain military edge so as to be able to dictate its demands to the world from the position of strength.

"To this end, the U.S. has been trying to play up the so-called Polish card in the international arena. The card is to serve it as a pretext for linking the process of detente started in Helsinki [words indistinct] dismantling the Yalta (?and Potsdam) [words indistinct] the U.S. wants to change the balance of forces in the world to its advantage," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO USSR

LD272135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] [unidentified announcer] Between 14-20 December, a Polish delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, visited the USSR. The delegation hoped to discuss cooperation between Polish agriculture and its entire food economy complex with the relevant Soviet ministries. I will be discussing these issues with the head of the delegation, Roman Malinowski.

[Malinowski] The Polish delegation, composed of representatives of the agricultural industry complex, visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. We held talks in Moscow with the Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev, who oversees the food economy complex. We also talked with Deputy Premier Baybakov, chairman of the Planning Commission. We had detailed talks with ministers and representatives of the ministries that make up the agricultural industry complex. Our talks reached two levels: matters relating to ongoing cooperation, and issues of long-term cooperation, particularly specialization and cooperation, and trends for economic integration within the agricultural industry complex. We also discussed the new forms of organizations that would do a better job in furthering the coordination of cooperation within the framework of the agricultural industry complex.

The assessments we jointly reached indicate that opportunities for cooperation with the USSR in agriculture and food economy are far greater than what has been done so far in this respect. Since the first level of our talks was concerned with present cooperation, we asked the Soviet Union to increase its supplies next year of tractors, plows, milk churns, fork-lifts, battery chargers, and tires beyond the amounts that have been determined in the protocol with the USSR for the coming year. I would like to say that the Soviet side favorably treated our additional needs in an extraordinary manner. These matters will be considered during the implementation of the protocol on mutual supplies and payments between the USSR and Poland. During the visit, we also discussed cooperation between Tsentsoyuz, which is the USSR cooperatives organization, and our cooperative [words indistinct]. During the visit an agreement was (?signed) between the cooperative organizations that envisages a considerable increase in mutual trade and an increase in the number of border voivodships engaging in cooperation, and in the amount these voivodships trade. This should have an additional effect on improving the supply to the rural market because this cooperation provides for the supply of rubber boots, plowshares, fork-lifts, and milk churns -- the equipment and machines for which there is such a great need on the rural market. I think the decisions we have reached together should bring an improvement of supply to the rural market in the coming year.

[Question] So there will be more of the means of production?

[Malinowski] Yes. The second area we dealt with when assessing our cooperation involved a review of all the possibilities of increasing long-term cooperation -- including scientific and technological cooperation -- within agriculture, the food industry, the agricultural machinery and equipment industry, and chemistry that would also favor specialization in cooperation and would, with joint effort, create the conditions for the development of matters connected with the program for the development of agriculture and food economy, which will soon be discussed at the joint session of the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. As far as agriculture is concerned, the possibilities relate in particular to biological advances. We can, and will, receive from the USSR more chemical glutin seed, the sort that determines the quality of bread, sunflower seeds, and corn seed. I would like to say that at present, the USSR is expanding the cultivation of spring rape, with good results.

Regarding pedigree animals for breeding, we can get good material if we are talking about sheep. In turn, we can supply pedigree-breeding material. If we are talking about cattle or rye seed, there will be a considerable increase in mutual cooperation and exchange, not to mention increased cooperation between Polish and Soviet food economy enterprises, including scientific research cooperation between institutes which specify joint topics for teams of scientists in Poland and the USSR to tackle.

In the field of agricultural machinery and implements, apart from the increase in exchange that I spoke about in the beginning, the possibility is taking shape for cooperation in the production of minitractors in the USSR, with increased deliveries to Poland, and the production of a heavy tractor, up to 150 h.p., (?which would be linked) with cooperation between Ursus and Minsk.

There is always the possibility to extend cooperation in supplies and production of a series of machines and installations for the food industry. We also spoke about directional trends in cooperation in chemistry for agriculture, in the food industry, in the exchange of experiences and specialists between cooperation (?organizations), in cooperation among regions along the frontier and about direct contacts between agricultural enterprises. We also accepted the principle that, within the framework of the expert bodies of the planning commissions, special teams will be set up to undertake, in an integrated way, the entire agricultural-industrial complex and will ensure the implementation of our decisions within the framework of the annual plans and the 5-year plan, as well as within the framework of the Polish-Soviet government commission. During its session, which is planned for next year, our proposal to set up a subcommission for agricultural and food economy affairs within the Polish-Soviet commission will be examined.

We have also decided that the interesting topics will receive detailed analyses and discussion within individual ministries by the end of the first quarter of next year. At that time the planning commissions of Poland and the USSR will examine the topics in a comprehensive way at their consultative meetings.

I assess this visit as exceptionally useful for both sides.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS AT CHIEF MEDIA EDITORS SEMINAR

AU280824 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Dec 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Seminar for Media Chief Editors"]

[Text] On 21 December in Jadwisino near Warsaw, a 2-day seminar for central media chief editors was concluded. It dealt with the main problems now facing the country.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with reporters today. In his speech and in replies to questions, he presented the role of the party and its tasks as the guiding force of the people in solving the problems emanating from the current sociopolitical situation in the country. He focused much attention on internal party issues, church-state relations including the still existing and uninterrupted dialogue between church and state, and on the mood prevailing within various social circles, including the intelligentsia.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, discussed the social, political, and legal aspects of martial law suspension while concentrating on the efforts the authorities have made toward leading the country back to the normal conditions of life more quickly while simultaneously blocking off the road to elements bent on destabilization and to the opponents of socialism. Replying to questions, M. Milewski stressed the need to recruit the broadest ranks of society for the party program as well as the need to reinforce order, law, and work for the country.

Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski presented the activities of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee, as well as the scope of its interests and its work. He then discussed the situation existing within educational and artistic circles, emphasizing the role of the press, radio and TV as the cooriginators of the social and cultural policies of the people's state.

At the seminar's conclusion Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, outlined the current tasks of the press, radio and TV while drawing attention to the absolute need for a special mobilization of the forces of the entire ideological front in the qualitatively new stage of the struggle to normalize the country's affairs. He emphasized that this will be a difficult period demanding not only an attitude of self-sacrifice and full involvement, but also the improvement and enrichment of the journalist's work and a diversification of the kinds of propaganda activities.

GLEMP'S CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR MESSAGE REPORTED

LD272212 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, addressed a Christmas and New Year's message to the faithful in his homeland in which he says, among other things, the following:

The truth of Christmas tells us about human misery, about a homeless family expelled from Nazareth by order of the administration and who had to seek refuge in Bethlehem. It tells us about God's help to man, about the joyous hymn -- glory to God in heaven and peace on earth to people of good will -- about human warmheartedness, and about shepherds organizing spontaneous help to the child, Mary, and Joseph.

In these three elements -- individual, family, and fellow creature -- are enclosed the essential problems of every man. The individual must be ensured social dignity. A true family is characterized by a cordial link among people devoted to each other. The fellow creatures are people who do not belong to the family, who represent more distant social circles, but who are nevertheless open to each other with friendliness. A neighbor is not a stranger but a well-beloved person.

It is already the third Christmas celebrated amidst national tensions. Many wounds have remained in our memory and feelings. We note that slogans, programs, and even many fellow creatures are irritating to us. They are as an untended wound rubbed by clothing. We must respect these wounds since even to touch them is painful. Therefore, let us not irritate wounds during these holy days when God is born and heaven calls for peace; peace to men of good will.

We are facing a difficult year in 1983 which is called in our pastoral program a year of hope. For a Christian this hope lies in Jesus Christ and we are led to him by Mary, his mother and mother of our church.

I ardently desire that the most vulnerable social groups be encompassed in this divine hope -- groups such as the youth and intelligentsia. By youth I mean school children, students, and young couples longing to get an apartment. The youth, or at least a part of it, has suffered the most in the past months. They suffered also through disturbances in the time needed for them for good studying, recreation, and opportunity for friendly self-education in thier associations.

The intellectuals and creative circles are smarting under the pressure of administrative power. They do not have enough strength to find their way through structures which have definite established patterns at their disposal. How very much these groups need Christian hope. A concrete sign of this hope should be the second visit of the holy father, John Paul II, to our homeland.

GLEMP MEETS WITH CLERGY ON CHRISTMAS EVE

LD262338 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] On 24 December, Christmas Eve, at the palace of the Warsaw archbishops, a traditional meeting was held between Archbiship Jozef Glemp and the clergy, to convey mutual Christmas greetings. On behalf of those assembled Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate, took the floor and referred first of all the experiences of the homeland over the past year. The joy and mood of Christmas 1981 were eclipsed by experiences connected with the introduction of the stringencies of martial law.

To this situation of uncertainty and fear, Archbishop Dabrowski said, the church is bringing calm, hope, and optimism, as well as (?child-like) trust in God. Referring to the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, the secretary of the Episcopate stated that we were unable to celebrate it in full joy, since many perished and thousands of our brothers and sisters were deprived of their liberty this year. Many suffered and experienced diverse torments and sufferings.

Archbishop Dabrowski also expressed his joy that the anniversary year has been prolonged till the arrival of John Paul II to the homeland. Awareness of this, he stressed, has roused hope in the nation. Archbishop Dabrowski also stressed that it is not easy to proclaim the gospel in conditions of war and social tensions. Speaking the truth in this situation, especially when hearts are taken over by hatred, is a heavy cross for every priest to bear.

In conclusion Archbishop Dabrowski quoted the words of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who said that the Christmas festival brings to the world internal relief, freer breath, as well as a purification of tired hearts and the departure of the anxieties and uncertainties which torment us, for the living God is among us.

All these values, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski said, which flow from the Christian experience of the Christmas festival, we wish upon you, dear primate, and upon your fold in Poland.

The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, replying to the wishes, first referred to the need for unity in the church in the homeland, for unity of the clergy, and unity with God's people. Next, the primate described how he is guided in his work of bringing all to unity by the testament which he received from the last two Polish primates, Cardinal August Hlond, and the primate of the millenium, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The church must be united, he said, but the unity of the church cannot be achieved by human hands. The unity of the church is internal and is found in Jesus Christ.

Our following him and his testament of redemption, constitutes our unity and the hierarchical unity. The church has understood the forms of our human unity in this way. In my view, the Polish primate continued, there really can be no question today of violating unity. We constitute an internal unity, a profound one, and we have no need to look at illusory phenomena.

We are unity, for we understand the church; we understand its tasks, and its concrete apostolic mission.

In the conclusion of his speech, the Polish primate, referring to the Christmas holiday, said: We shall link ourselves, above all, with those who are still experiencing affliction in the present time. I am thinking here particularly of those from the intelligentsia who are still being dismissed from work, are being passed by, or demoted.

May the desires for revenge, sowed in some circles, be eliminated by an attitude of strong faith.

In conclusion the primate wished everyone peace, and that this peace should be strong enough to overcome all evil.

WALESA PLANS TO VISIT POPE IN FEBRUARY

AU242020 Rome ANSA in English 2005 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 24 -- The leader of the now outlawed Polish independent trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, will come to Italy to visit the pope next February if the government does not oppose the trip.

The announcement was carried by today's [words indistinct] IL MANIFESTO, the most authoritative voice to the left of the Italian Communist Party, in an interview Walesa granted to three United States journalists.

The trade union leader, released recently after 11 months detainment, reviewed [words indistinct] of Solidarity and the events which led to the military coup last December in Poland.

Walesa said that before the imposition of martial law, the first independent Polish trade union "was beginning to suffocate. There were different people, different ideas in the same boat. This is why I proposed we let go a little. [Passage indistinct]

He told Polish Minister Stanislaw Giosek "On the physical level you are winning, but positionally this is a terrible defeat for you. You will be back on your knees".

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ANDROPOV'S 21 DEC SPEECH

AU271347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Jerzy Wisniowski commentary: "Sources of Strength"]

[Text] In his report at the session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov said among other things:

"For the first time in history a multinational setup of our country has been transformed from a source of weakness into a source of strength and blossoming." This pregnant statement defines to the fullest the crux of the changes that have occurred as a result of the establishment of the USSR.

The multinational organization of the czarist empire was one of the main sources of its weakness because its nations and ethnic groups, which were under double oppression, class and national, were not interested in strengthening this empire. On the contrary, they were interested in overthrowing it, which met with the aspirations and interests of the Russian proletariat.

The multinational organization of the Soviet Union, which rose from the ruins of czarist Russia, is one of the main sources of its strength because the nations which have been liberated from double oppression are able not only to fulfill their own aspirations, but also to make -- individually and collectively -- increasing contributions to the entire Soviet Union's economic and cultural development. The fact that since the establishment of the USSR its overall production has increased 530 times is convincing proof of this.

This dialectic clarity between the interests and aspirations of each nation, individually and together, was strongly reaffirmed by the report. Stating that in the past 60 years in each of the republics the social structure has changed, a modern workers class has emerged, individual intelligentsia groups have been organized and highly-skilled cadres have been produced in large numbers, Yuriy Andropov was able to assert in full conviction that the comprehensive development of every socialist nation in the USSR was helping to bring them increasingly closer together.

The integration processes, which are natural under such conditions, are developing in various sectors of the economy. Cultures continue to penetrate and enrich one another. Esteem and friendship among all nations within the Soviet Union continues to intensify. This is evidence of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy -- a policy of equal rights and development opportunities for all nations and ethnic groups, no matter how numerically strong they are and how advanced they are in civilization and historical experience.

The Leninist idea of friendship and cooperation among free and equal nations is reflected in the relations among socialist countries. These relations are of a new type. Their internationalist base is made of ideological unity, common aims and friendly cooperation, which presupposes complete respect for the interests, national specifics, and traditions of each individual nation. Because, as Y. Andropov said, the socialist countries have strived for such relations along unchartered paths, mistakes and errors have occurred in the process. "However," he said, "while appraising the present situation of our countries, we are able to assert with satisfaction that we have learned a great deal. The community of the socialist states is a mighty and a healthy organism, one which is playing an enormous and useful role in the present world."

The session listened with enormous attention to the appraisal of the present international situation, which is complicated and tense because of the irrefutable responsibility of the imperialist forces led by the United States. Stressing the USSR's unbending devotion to peace, as documented by many initiatives to promote international detente and halt the arms race, Y. Andropov said unambiguously that the United States' effort to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union was doomed to be a fiasco. The Soviet Union will respond in kind to the introduction of new weapons. No one should have any doubts on this score. At the same time the Soviet Union is still ready to join serious talks and meaningful negotiations, whose results, acceptable to the two sides, would help weaken international tension, check the arms race -- especially the nuclear arms race -- and restore an atmosphere of mutual trust and a spirit of cooperation among states and nations.

The countries of the socialist community, of which People's Poland is an important member, wholly support the Soviet Union in this noble aspiration, which is meeting with increasing understanding and active support of people of good will throughout the world.

RCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU232030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Resolution of the RCP National Conference held in Bucharest 16-18 December 1982]

[Text] The RCP National Conference which took place 16-18 December 1982 unanimously endorsed and highly appreciated the speech "On the Current Stage of Building Socialism in Our Country, on Theoretical and Ideological Problems and on the Party's Political and Educational Activity" made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 1-2 June 1982, as well as the "Report on the Current Stage of Building Socialism, on the Fulfillment of the Single National Plan for Socioeconomic Development, on the Special Programs and Measures for Successfully Fulfilling the 5-Year Plan and the Resolutions of the 12th Party Congress."

Being comprehensive and in-depth analyses of the current stage of building socialism, of the manner in which the 12th party congress decisions and the party program provisions are being implemented, and profound analyses of Romania's socioeconomic development directions under the complex conditions of the present-day world, the documents are an excellent expression of the creative application of the materialist-dialectical and historic concepts to our country's concrete conditions, of the scientific and realistic nature of the party's policy and of the innovating and highly revolutionary thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Discussing the theses, ideas and the highly theoretical and practical guidelines included in the report and speech, the party national conference unanimously adopted them as programmatic documents of the party and all our people.

The conference highly appreciated the decisive contribution made and role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in drafting and implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, as well as his untiring activity devoted to the Romanian people's vital interests and to the general cause of socialism and peace. The lotty example he set in his work, creativity, his dynamism, passion and revolutionary boldness and his fervent patriotism inspire all Communists and all our people in their efforts aimed at socialist Romania's flourishing and at raising it onto new peaks of civilization and progress.

In thoroughly and comprehensively examining the current stage of socialist construction in our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, gave an extensive picture of the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the party's leadership. In the years of the socialist construction, Romania experienced a forceful socioeconomic development, thus turning into an agrarian-industrial country with a strongly developed and modern industry and an advanced socialist agriculture. The conference fully endorsed the assessment that socialism alone has created the necessary conditions for rapidly eliminating backwardness and underdevelopment, thus ensuring our country's forceful progress in all areas.

The conference assessed that during that period the RCP honorably fulfilled its historic mission of organizing and leading the people's struggle on the road of great revolutionary and socialist transformations and the successes achieved demonstrate through facts that in its overall activity the party constantly serves the people's interests, their well-being and happiness and the interests of independence, sovereignty, socialism, peace, and general progress.

The conference fully endorsed the guidelines and measures proposed by the party secretary general aimed at implementing the basic targets of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan set forth by the 12th party congress regarding Romania's transition to a new development stage, achieving a new work and life quality in all areas, and improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

Proceeding from the remarkable successes achieved during the last three 5-year plans, particularly during the 1970-1980 period in which Romania covered several socioeconomic stages and proceeded to building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the conference established that the necessary measures should be taken to strengthen those great achievements, thus ensuring a new balance, the smooth development of all sectors and the necessary conditions for our further progress toward the high peaks of communist civilization.

The national conference assessed that in the 1983-1985 period we have the possibility and we must act with great determination to come closer to the development rates envisaged by the 5-year plan. In the 1983-1985 period stress will be placed on intensively developing all branches by improving product quality and increasing economic efficiency, on implementing the special programs adopted by the conference on more rapidly developing the raw material and energy base, utilizing the available natural resources, even the less valuable ores in terms of useful substances, and on a large-scale utilization of advanced technologies.

Decisive measures are necessary, aimed at constantly implementing the programs of more forcefully increasing coal, crude oil and gas production and that of useful iron ores and metal-bearing and nonmetal-bearing substances to develop hydroenergy and other energy sources such as solar, wind, hydrogen, biogas, biomass, thermal water power and so forth. Together with the development of the raw material base, firm measures are necessary to cut back on material consumption, eliminate any wastes, judiciously make use of raw materials and recover and reuse materials. In acting with great determination to completely implement these programs and measures, the conference set forth the target aimed at achieving our country's complete energy self-sufficiency sooner than envisaged by the 12th party congress decisions.

The national conference highly appreciates the party secretary general's guidelines on more forcefully developing agriculture and achieving an appropriate balance between industry and agriculture by proceeding from the principles that both these sectors are decisive for building socialism and communism and for increasing the people's general well-being. The conference established that it is necessary to take determined action to more rationally use the land stock, to completely mechanize agriculture by 1985, to implement the programs and additional programs on irrigation and land melioration, so as to ensure a more rapid increase of per hectare production for all crops. Particular attention shall be given to implementing the programs on developing the animal breeding sector and ensuring and appropriate fodder base -- a decisive condition for the people's proper supply with meat, milk, eggs and other products. The conference set the task for all party bodies and organizations in villages to consistently act to strengthen order and discipline in all agricultural units, to increase the role of single agricultural-industrial councils and cooperative members' general meetings in ensuring the participation of all village residents in the work process.

The conference stressed that within the framework of the social division of labor and of applying the principles of the alliance between the workers class and peasantry, all agricultural workers have particular tasks to fulfill in ensuring agricultural products and foodstuffs. All citizens who own land in one or another form must work and produce. By 1985 all peasants and other working people in villages must breed the maximum number of animals in their farmsteads in keeping with their possibilities so as to earn unlimited incomes in this manner.

By tilling each square meter of land, by breeding on each farm an increasingly greater number of animals and poultry, all village residents must make their contribution to ensuring the state stock and the people's proper supply with products, thus fulfilling one of the most important patriotic duties.

The national conference fully endorsed the party secretary general's guidelines on showing the greatest responsibility toward the present and future of the country and on taking constant action to develop the forces of production, the material base and the national income and not to consume in excess of the possibilities available in our society.

The party national conference endorsed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines according to which in 1983 all forces in investments should be focused on completing and commissioning all productive projects begun, on shortening the time of execution, eliminating any wastes and on introducing a strict system of order and discipline at all worksites.

The conference called upon all working people -- as owners, producers and end users -- to show great responsibility in properly managing socialist property so that each leu that has been invested will yield maximum efficiency and will contribute to increasing the national wealth.

Important tasks are devolving in this area on the financial bodies in each unit, in counties, centrals and ministries which are called upon to act with greater exactingness to strengthen financial order -- a decisive condition for implementing the programs on self-management and self-administration -- and to implement the programs of socioeconomic development.

The national conference highly appreciated and endorsed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines regarding the fulfillment by all ministries and all units of the tasks devolving on them in the scheduled fulfillment of a quality export production. The national conference called upon all people with tasks in foreign trade to act with maximum responsibility under the current conditions of the economic crisis to intensify and develop exchanges and production sharing and to place particular stress on further cutting back on imports and on increasing exports, on achieving balanced exchanges, thus ensuring Romania's active participation in the international division of labor, in efforts aimed at overcoming the current difficulties in the world economy and in forcefully developing economic relations and exchanges among all countries of the world, irrespective of social system.

The national conference assessed that to implement the targets set forth by the 12th party congress, of basic importance are the party secretary general's recommendations on substantially increasing labor productivity, so that by the end of the current 5-year plan we shall catch up with certain developed countries in order to thus ensure a more forceful increase in the social product, the national income and to cut back on material expenditures and to increase net production -- a means of achieving the necessary factors for society's development and the people's improved well-being.

Under the current conditions it is more necessary than ever to increase economic efficiency in all areas, so that there is no unprofitable enterprise, and it is necessary to do everything to place the overall socioeconomic activity on the principles of self-management and self-determination.

The national conference stressed the importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment, according to which the programs on capitalizing on our own raw material and energy resources, on perfecting standardization and increasing labor productivity, on more forcefully developing agriculture and food industry in the 1981-1985 period and on increasing the living standard are an indivisible whole and their simultaneous and complete implementation ensures an accelerated development rate for the economy and the elevation of the degree of civilization of our socialist society to a higher stage.

The national conference expressed the conviction that the program on implementing the measures on regional self-management and self-supply aimed at ensuring agricultural, animal and vegetable products for the people in the 1983-1985 period will even more mobilize all working people to commendably fulfill all their economic tasks in the current 5-year plan.

The national conference stressed the particular importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations to take all necessary measures to improve the professional and scientific-technical knowledge of the working people and of all cadres by taking into account that improving their level of qualification and widening their horizon of knowledge is an imperative requirement for properly resolving the major problems of further developing and modernizing the national economy.

The national conference endorsed the assessment made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, according to which all sectors of the national economy have everything necessary available to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions. It is necessary for all leading councils and all working people, as owners, producers and end users, to take very responsible action to ensure a smooth progress of the economic activity, to fulfill the itemized production, increase quality, productivity and efficiency throughout the national economy.

The national conference believed that the measures taken by the party in accordance with guidelines set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on improving the organizational framework of workers democracy ensure the direct participation of the masses in leading the economy, social life and society in general. The national conference stressed that it is decisive that all bodies of workers democracy, all general meetings and working people's councils and all leading councils of socioeconomic units operate under favorable conditions.

The national conference stressed that only on the basis of resolutely fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan will we have the necessary means available for further improving the material and cultural living standard. It depends on the work performed by all our people so that life can become better and more plentiful and that our society will flourish more and more.

The conference highly appreciated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's thesis on perfecting the state's activity so that it is able to ensure a uniform and planned leadership of the overall socioeconomic activity and of all areas, a smooth development of our society and the achievement of an as-complete-as-possible balance between the forces of production and social relations. It is necessary to achieve an appropriate balance between democratic bodies and state bodies; they must smoothly cooperate and form a uniform system of socialist democracy and of the state of a revolutionary workers' democracy.

The party national conference stressed the particular theoretical and practical importance of the thesis according to which the party's historic mission and role as leading political force and vital center of our socialist society requires a constant improvement in the activity carried out by the party organizations and bodies.

In this respect, it is necessary to constantly develop and improve party democracy, the work method and style of the party organizations and bodies and collective work and leadership, together with increasing each party member's personal responsibility and strengthening the spirit of criticism and self-criticism.

The national conference stressed the role and tasks devolving under the workers' democracy system on trade unions, youth organizations, women, mass and civic organizations in uniting the people's masses to resolutely implement the socioeconomic development plan and the measures aimed at constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

The national conference reasserted our socialist society's guiding principle according to which the supreme target of the party's overall activity is improving the people's material and cultural well-being. Expressing the profound humanism of our new system, this principle is taking concrete shape in ensuring conditions for the fulfillment of one's personality and for the equal assertion and manifestation of each citizen in all economic areas and irrespective of nationality.

The national conference fully endorsed the numerous ideas, theses and guidelines included in the analysis made by Comrade Nicholae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the importance of the theoretical, ideological and political-educational activity in the current stage and on the need to intensify the masses' patriotic and revolutionary education in order to mold a new man with a lofty patriotic and revolutionary awareness.

The conference stressed the particular contribution made by our party secretary general -- in the spirit of the newest achievement of political, philosophical, scientific and cultural thinking and in the spirit of dialectical and historic materialism -- to developing the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction by formulating new theses and concepts. The conference comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, on completely renouncing the concept of proletarian dictatorship as being inappropriate for Romania and on adopting the thesis of a state of revolutionary workers' democracy that offers new and better prospects for the development of human society and on the basis of whi n relations between democratic and state bodies are established. The conference fully endorsed the concept formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the existence of our people's single history and the need to begin organizing in this spirit joint history institutes and museums and regarding the role of the state anthem and of the significance of the tricolor as a single state flag -- symbols of the unity of all our people and of Romania's independence and sovereignty. The conference highly appreciated the excellent manner in which our party secretary general substantiates, in the two documents, the analyses and assessments of the contraditions in Romanian society and in the present-day world and the means of resolving them.

The national conference authorized the party Central Committee to establish the concrete ways and targets to implement all conclusions and apply all measures that follow from these new theses and assessments.

The conference expressed the conviction that the study and adoption by all communists and all working people of the theses and ideas and of the guidelines included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech and report will take concrete shape in a general improvement in the activity of molding a new man, conscious builder of socialism, in increasing the degree of the participation by all citizens -- irrespective of nationality -- in the country's socioeconomic development, in strengthening the force and unity of our nation around the party and its secretary general and in implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The national conference decided that the party organizations and bodies, the mass and civic organizations, the unions of art, press and radio-television and all educational bodies in our society should intensify their activity to improve the political-ideological level of cadres and of masses in order to arm all our people with the revolutionary weapon of the struggle for socialism and communism.

The RCP national conference fully endorsed the scientific and profoundly realistic analysis made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the current international situation, on the deepgoing revolutionary, national and social changes and on the changes that are taking place in the balance of forces between various states and groupings in the world arena. The conference highly appreciated and completely adheres to our party's and state's foreign policy, to the drafting and implementing of which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is making a decisive contribution, and to consistency with which our party secretary general is promoting the lofty principles of cooperation between countries and peoples and of peace and social progress in the international arena.

The national conference and the party reasserted their complete adherence to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's thesis according to which under conditions of an aggravated international situation and of an increased danger of war, it is more than ever necessary to unite all realistic and anti-imperialist peace-loving forces and all peoples in the struggle for stopping the trend toward new wars, for defending peace and the supreme assets of all peoples and of all mankind.

The national conference endorsed the analysis on the forceful manifestation and confrontation of two diametrically opposed tendencies in the international arena: On the one hand, the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interference in the affairs of other countries, of maintaining and dividing the spheres of influence and the arms race policy leading to an increased danger of war, including the danger of a world war; on the other hand, the tendency toward eliminating the imperialist and colonialist policy and the policy of the spheres of influence and of interference in internal affairs to establish new interstate relations based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and to eliminate the policy of force and diktat and of ensuring each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference.

The national conference noted with complete satisfaction that all actions taken by Romania in the international arena consistently pursue the unification of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of all realistic forces with a view to rejecting the policy that pushes mankind toward a catastrophe and a destructive war and with a view to promoting a new policy that will ensure for each people an independent socio-economic development, equal cooperation among all world peoples and the triumph of peace and international cooperation.

The proposals made in this respect by Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, regarding the withdrawal of troops of the countries belonging to the two blocs from the territories of other countries, the dismantling of military bases from the territories of other states, the solemn pledge to not deploy any kind of nuclear weapons on the territory of other countries, and the granting of guarantees to countries renouncing nuclear weapons that by no means will such weapons be used against them are of tremendous importance for resuming the policy of detente, of lessening international tension and of strengthening trust among peoples.

The national conference believed that the new proposal made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on limiting by 1985 our country's military expenditures to the 1982 level is a telling expression of the Romanian people's desire for peace and is in keeping with the basic interests of all nations and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

The national conference adopted that proposal as a decision of the party and of all our people.

In the spirit of its policy of peace and cooperation, Romania has acted and is firmly acting to achieve European security. The national conference deems it necessary to rapidly conclude the Madrid meeting that is designed to offer new prospects for developing cooperation, confidence and security in Europe.

The national conference believed that surmounting the world economic crisis — that has, in one way or another, a negative influence on all countries -- is indissolubly linked to stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament; it stressed that particular importance of the thesis formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on reducing military budgets by at least 20 percent in the two blocs, whose military expenditures total approximately 80 percent of the sum total earmarked for armaments. The conference advocated the abolition of the high interest rates policy that creates great difficulties for the economic activity, thus worsening the situation of the developing countries even more; it advocates the elimination of underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries and a policy of strengthening cooperation and collaboration among world countries and peoples and of creating a new international economic and political order.

The conference appreciated the great significance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on the need for the United Nations to draft a charter on the principles of international relations designed to eliminate the old order based in inequality, on the oppression of peoples and the supremacy of monopolies and financial capital that have become an obstacle in the world economic development.

The party national conference endorsed the actions undertaken by Romania and the president of the republic to constantly develop cooperation with all countries, irrespective of social system, and to promote in international relations the principles of equality or rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

The national conference stressed that in the future, too, Romania will forcefully develop relations with the CEMA member countries and with all socialist countries. It is necessary to undertake more determined actions to overcome certain existing differences and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in the interests of each socialist country and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The conference stressed the importance of further intensifying relations with the developing countries in the belief that this is an important factor in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a new economic order and a policy of peace.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Romania will develop relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, proceeding from the fact that differences in social systems and political or philosophical concepts should be no obstacle to broad international cooperation based on equality and mutual respect and advantage.

The party national conference stresses the importance of the analysis made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, concerning the revival of reactionary and neofascist forces in various states and the intensification of antisocialist and anticommunist activities; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's analysis stresses the urgent need to unmask and firmly combat any forms of disinformation and slander of socialism, by emphasizing the superiority of our outlook about the world and life, of the revolutionary humanism and of man's freedoms and rights in the socialist society.

The national conference highly assesses the activity carried out by the party leadership and the party secretary general to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties and to attain a new unity based on respect for each party's independence and right to freely map out its political line, in accordance with conditions in which it carries out its activity.

The RCP will act to continuously develop relations with socialist and social democratic parties, liberation movements, government parties in developing countries and democratic parties in all countries, proceeding from the belief that strengthening cooperation between these forces is an element of strengthening relations between peoples and the struggle for independence and peace.

The party national conference fully endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines for the party-state foreign policy and reiterates the Romanian people's determination to unflinchingly work to develop international relations and cooperation with all states and to actively contribute to resolving the major problems of contemporary world and ensuring peace on our planet.

Expressing the firm conviction that the theses, ideas and orientations included in the speech and report of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, as well as the decisions adopted on this basis are in accordance with our nation's basic interests, the national conference calls upon all our party and people to work self-denyingly and firmly to implement the established targets and to fulfill the 5-year plan, which ensures the continuous development of our socialist fatherland and the increase in the material and intellectual well-being of all working people.

The national conference calls upon the workers class, the leading class in our society, to fully assert its creative capacity and resolutely work, in a revolutionary spirit, to unswervingly implement the tasks and targets included in the adopted documents.

Workers, technicians, engineers! You should show initiative and administrative spirit and forcefully act to develop the raw materials and energy base, to maximally utilize all resources, to cut back material, fuel and energy consumption, to improve technologies and to recover and reuse materials, spare parts and other parts!

By firmly applying the principles of workers self-management and self-administration and the new economic-financial mechanism, by strengthening responsibility, exactingness, order and discipline, by continuously raising professional training and by introducing new methods, you should ensure that each economic units makes a profit and increases its economic efficiency!

The national conference calls upon the peasantry and all working people in agriculture to cultivate each square meter of land, to carry out all operations at a high level of quality and to do everything to increase agricultural, vegetable and animal production.

Working people in villages! It is your high patriotic duty to work well, diligently and responsibly to ensure that each household contributes to attaining an ever larger production of grain, vegetables, fruits and industrial plants and raises animals and poultry, so that the self-supply programs are fulfilled in each county and locality.

Scientists and researchers! Concentrate your forces on solving technical and technological problems raised by our national economy, improving technology, reducing consumption and raising the technical and qualitative level of products. Increase your contribution to discovering and better utilizing resources and all the country's riches!

Men of culture and art! By creating valuable works permeated by the high ideals of revolutionary humanism, you should contribute to developing the moral traits of all members of our socialist society, the intellectual life of our people and the lofty features of the new man, conscious builder of the socialist society!

Working people throughout the fatherland!

Young and old, men and women, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities!

The national conference of the party has set out clear guidelines for implementing the historic decisions of the 12th congress and the great party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

You should act in a revolutionary spirit, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to inflaggingly implement the national conference decisions, to raise our socialist fatherland onto higher peaks of civilization and progress and to build upon Romania's soil the most just system in mankind's history, the socialist and communist system!

ROMANIA LIBERA DISCUSSES 'CREATIVE' COMMUNISM

AU252100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 25 Dec 82

["The State of Revolutionary, Worker Democracy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/12/1982 -- Under the above heading, ROMANIA LIBERA of December 25 inaugurated a series of articles highlighting President Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical contribution to the development of the concept of state and its historical evolution in socialism. In this respect, the author, Professor Ioan Ceterchi, D. Sc, shows that in their works, the classics of Marxism formulated a series of theses and general principles related to the ways of accomplishing the socialist revolution and to statal questions occurred in the process of building the new system in each country. Next, the author writes: It is the duty of each revolutionary party of the working class to formulate, when approaching in a creative way the questions of socialist construction in general and of the socialist state in particular, an original programmatic conception regarding the ways of acquiring power, the essence, modalities and forms of organizing and governing the socialist state according to historical and national conditions, to socioeconomic development level and the stages traversed. The authenticity of these demands was strongly proved by the sociohistorical practice. The socialist revolution in each country brought about new elements function of the national and international economic, social and political realities in which the general rules of passage from capitalism to socialism are set. Many new problems were posed to the revolutionary forces and to the workers' parties in capitalist countries just as in the developing countries freed from colonial domination.

Highlighting that nowadays the stand on the state's role, the outlook on the traits of the political power in the conditions of the revolutionary, socialist transformation of society are a cornerstone for the communist and workers' parties, the author considers that nothing can be more baneful than a rigid, dogmatic and uncreative attitude towards suchlike problems. The communist parties are called upon to show a creative attitude helping the development of the revolutionary theory.

Referring to Romanian realities, Prof Ioan Ceterchi highlights that the Romanian Communist Party, which managed to eliminate the practice of unmindfully taking over and imitating the experience acquired by other countries, inadequate to the national specific character, and to liquidate its own mistakes and abuses committed in some periods, articulated, particularly after the ninth congress and the election of Nicolae Ceausescu as its leader, an original scientific conception about the place, role, essence and forms of the socialist state, in conditions of building the new system.

Stage by stage, the relation to the domestic and international conditions in the documents of the RCP, of the ninth, 10th, 11th and 12th congresses, of the national conferences, in the party programme and in other party resolutions, in President Nicolae Ceausescu's works, both tasks and theoretical and political theses have been formulated on management, organization and state activity in the respective stage and on the long-term guidelines for the building of multilaterally developed socialism and the advance to communism.

For the study and settlement of the state theoretical questions, the author points out, of methodological significance are President Nicolae Ceausescu's theses on a dialectical approach to the state according to which, on one hand, account should be taken of the general laws and of the concrete realities of the Romanian society, and the application of patterns and prefabricated solutions should be combatted, and, on the other hand, it should be noted that in the process of socialist and communist construction, the state is not immutable, but on the contrary, it changes concomitant with the transformations occuring in society.

Starting from the materialist-dialectical and historical conception on the historical character of the state, the RCP has in view -- as shown in its programme -- that in the period of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and of passing to communism, the state has to play an important role in running the entire socio-economic activity, in defending the revolutionary gains, the country's independence and sovereignty, and considering the concrete conditions, stress should be laid in one period or another on some certain aspect of the state activity, in the frame of a permanent increase of its role in the scientific organization of the socioeconomic activity. Combatting the misrepresentation of the scientific thesis on the disappearance of the state in a certain development stage in communism, which leads to the minimization of the state's role, in his exposition at the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP in June 1982, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted: "We must understand that the state will continue nowadays, and for a long time to come, too, including the communist society, in the development of society. The forms of activity, the character of the state will change contingent upon the development of productive forces and of society".

Since it was founded, the Romanian socialist state has traversed different stages, related to the stages traversed by the Romanian society itself: The passage from capitalism to socialism since power was completely seized in December 1947 and until the socialist relations were generalized and a unitary socialist society was built, marked politically and juridically by the ninth congress of the party and the endorsement of the constitution of triumphant socialism in 1965, the consolidation of the socialist gains, and then, on the basis of the party programme adopted at the 11th party congress and in keeping with its provisions -- the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. Naturally, the Romanian socialist state has changed considerably from one stage to another. The general line of those transformations is marked by its growing creative, organizational, constructive role, on the basis of its ever more powerful integration in society, of the blending of the state, party and public activity, of the participation of the masses in the worker self-management and its assertion in all sectors of activity.

Within these transformations as a whole -- the author shows -- a particular political and theoretical significance has the alternation of the character of the state power which -- as shown by President Nicolae Ceausescu -- in the current stage can no longer be defined as a proletarian dictatorship.

This is due, on one hand, to the fact that in the Romanian society, the proletariat (as an exploited class, without means of production) no longer exists, but it is a new working class, master and owner, together with the entire people, of the means of production and of the state power. On the other hand, the state power is not exercised as domination or dictatorship over other classes because the exploiting classes and their remainders were eradicated; the social classes and categories in our society have socialist features are closely united as a process of social homogenization is under way. In these conditions, the state power is exercised by the working class in alliance and together with the peasantry, the intelligentsia and other working people, in their capacity as producers, owners and end-users. The socialist state manifests itself as a profoundly and genuinely democratic power (for the first time in history, the ethimologic meaning of democracy -- the people's power -- covers its sociopolitical meaning), it is state of the working people irrespective of nationality, of the socialist nation, of the whole people which takes part in the governing, exercising power most democratically. "Taking into account the transformations occurred in our socialist society, of the new democratic forms of governing, we can say -- Nicolae Ceausescu showed -- without making a mistake -- that the notion of proletarian dictatorship does no longer agree with the current social and historic realities in Romania".

The essence of our socialist state in the current stage can be defined, as President Nicolae Ceausescu showed, by the notion of worker democracy. "Such a notion fits with the new social realities and underlines the superiority of socialism and communism, as the most democratic and human society, where people consciously and in complete freedom build their own future". It gives a new, superior perspective to the development of the Romanian socialist society.

The Romanian socialist state is thus the political organization of the sovereign power of the people at head with the working class, working for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and the advance of the country towards communism. It embodies the people's supreme and inalienable right to be free and master of its destinies, to make fundamental decisions and to carve out its future in full consciousness.

Approaching then the questions of the whole people's power the author emphasizes that the socialist transformation of society, the triumph of socialism and the passage to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and then the advance towards communism bring about deep-going changes of the socialist state under all its aspects.

The modifications in class structure of the society in socialism, the new feature, both in terms of quality and numbers of the working class, of the peasantry, of the intelligentsia, the alliance and political and moral and ideological unity of all socialist social classes and categories have considerably enlarged the social basis of the political power which effectively encompasses the entire society, all the citizens, the whole people. The Marxist-Leninist resolution of the national question and the generalization of the new socialist features of the Romanian nation are also outstanding factors which contribute to the assertion of the socialist state in the new stage as a genuinely democratic state where the power belongs to the people, to the socialist nation united with the nationalities.

The state power in Romania can be characterized as a worker power, as the working class rules the state and society, as a worker-peasant power, based on the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, as a people's power as it belongs to the whole people. In the current conditions of the social structure of the Romanian society, where there are no social categories hostile to socialism, the democratism of the power and of the state includes the whole people, and from a democracy of a great majority it was turned into a democracy of the entire people, of the entire socialist nation, a democracy for each and every citizen of the country, regardless of nationality.

The abolition of the class domination, the building of the socialist unity of the whole people in its new social structure, the complete assertion of the socialist features of the nation and of the nationalities, objectively determines the cessation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the manifestation of the state as a state of socialist, revolutionary worker democracy.

The characterization of the Romanian state in the current stage as a state of the socialist, worker democracy does not mean the changing of the state type; it remains a socialist state. Also, the socialist state, even after the disappearance of the proletarian dictatorship, keeps having a class character; it does not become something above the classes, beyond society. At the same time, the leading role of the working class and of its party, the worker-peasant alliance, the unity between the working class and all the other classes and social categories keep manifesting themselves with new traits, onto a new stage.

In concluding the first part, Prof Ioan Ceterchi writes: The theme of the state of worker, socialist, revolutionary democracy expresses the profoundly democratic nature and superiority of the socialist state power. It is now a mere change of name. Taking into account the deep-going mutations occurred in our society related to the full assertion of civil rights and freedoms, to the effective participation of all citizens in the political and socioeconomic life by means of the newly created organizational framework, by which the new feature of the relations between the state and the party, state and mass and public organizations, state and the bodies of the worker self-management, state and citizen, are carried into effect, the new concept expresses directly the democratic and socialist character of the state. While, in the period of passage from capitalism to socialism, the state power in Romania was a democratic power of the great majority and concomitantly as a dictatorship against the exploiting minority which was overthrown, and socialism was only an aim a finality to be attianed by the state activity, in the current stage the democratism of the state manifests itself completely, the dictatorship and the class repression being eliminated, and the socialist character of the power is due to the socialist nature of the Romanian society, in every respect -- economic, political, social and ideological.

CEAUSESCU AT FARM PLENUM; DINCA APPOINTMENT

AU271942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/12/1982 -- The proceedings started in Bucharest on Monday, December 27 of an enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The proceedings are attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, by other members of the party and state leadership, as well as by decision makers in agriculture, experts in production, education and research, workers in farming units.

Taking the floor Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minsiter, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management, showed that the current plenary meeting aimed at analysing the activity carried out and the successes scored in 1982 and, particularly, the measures to be taken for the integral fulfilment of the 1983 plan, of the priority programmes adopted at the recent national conference of the RCP, for the development of plant and animal production. The meeting will debate inter alia a report on the activity carried out and the results scored in agriculture, food industry, sylviculture and water management in 1982 and the measures to be taken for the fulfilment of the 1983 plan; a programme of measures to prepare and ensure the proper course of the spring farm campaign, priority programmes regarding the intensive cultures of maize, the development of the cultures of rice, cotton and other plants;

the development of sylviculture; the development of farm production on individual farmsteads; the training and improvement of the training of farm workers; the improvement of the activity carried on in sylviculture.

Ion Tesu, first deputy chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management, minister of agriculture and food industry, read the report on the first item in the agenda.

Then the debates in plenum started on the questions in the plenary meeting's agenda.

In the afternoon, the proceedings were conducted in ten sections. The speakers in plenum and in the sections were highly appreciative of the resolutions adopted by the National Conference of the RCP, of the ideas contained in the report read before the high forum of the Romanian communists by Nicolae Ceausescu which highlights the fact that the Romanian agriculture has entered a stage in which the numerous quantitative accumulations achieved in the previous period are bound to lead to a powerful development of farm production and the achievement of a corresponding concordance between industry and agriculture.

The speakers showed that the good results scored in recent years attested to the capacity of the Romanian socialist agriculture to contribute, to an ever larger extent, to enhancing the economic strength of the country, increasing national income, meeting the population's rational consumption requirements, according to the programme of self-sufficiency, deepening Romania's participation in international exchanges.

The plenary meeting decided to release Gheorghe Stoica from the office of chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management and elect Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister to that office.

At the same time the modifications were approved made in the composition of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management.

SEVERAL MEETINGS MARK USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU271041 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 December carries on page 5 an 800-word item on events organized in Romania to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

On 24 December a festive meeting was organized in Bucharest by the city municipal committee. The meeting was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Radalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and vice president of the State Council; Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government; Stan Soare, deputy section head at the RCP Central Committee; Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea; Ion Hobana, member of the bureau of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association Council, and Ion Botar, secretary of the Romanian Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries. Also present were A.T. Nefedov, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and head of a delegation of that body visiting Romania on the occasion. The meeting was addressed by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and by USSR charge d'affaires ad interim who spoke about the significance of the event.

On the same day, a similar festive meeting was held in Constanta and was addressed by Octavian Ivan, chairman of the county Committee for Socialist Culture and Education, and by T.S. Sochirka, USSR consul in Constanta.

On the same occasion, the Museum of History of the Party and of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania organized a documentary exhibition. The opening was attended by Stan Soare, deputy section head at the RCP Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea; Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Dumitru Necsoiu, secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee; Florian Balaure, member of the bureau of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association Council, party-state aktivists, and USSR charge d'affaires L.I. Boyko.

RCP CABLES GREEK PARTY OFFICIAL ON REELECTION

NC241754 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The RCP Central Committee has sent Comrade Kharilaos Florakis the following congratulatory cable:

On the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, we offer you congratulations and wishes for success in all your actions. We also take the opportunity to offer you, at the same time, the wish for the complete success and realization of the 11th KKE Congress resolutions, which are devoted to Greece's social progress, and triumph in the cause for peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CITROEN COMPANY OFFICIALS

AU241909 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Raymond Ravenel, director general, and Pierre Doumont, director, of the Citroen Automobile Company, who are visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy minister of the govenrment; Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry; and Dumitru Aninoiu, Romania's ambassador in Paris. During the ensuing talk, the two sides examined certain questions regarding cooperation between Romanian machine-building enterprises and the Citroen Company in the production of small cars. They also examined ways and means to further develop that cooperation, stressing that this will contribute to expanding mutually advantageous economic relations between Romania and France.

PROTOCOL ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU232025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/12/1982 -- On December 23 Vasile Pungan, Romanian minsiter of foreign trade and international economic cooepration, received Dobrila Nikolajevic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, who is visiting Romania. During the talks held on the occasion the sides highlighted the good economic relations established between the two neighbour friendly countries, relations that have witnessed continuous deepening and amplification in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit interviews and talks. The sides also revealed new possibilities of expanding and further diversifying the economic collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia in domains of mutual interest for expanding the exchange of goods.

The same day Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Dobrila Nikolajevic signed a protocol between the governments of Romania and Yugoslavia, for exchanges of goods in 1983.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU272130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidum, at the Maribor University during his recent "working visit" to Maribor -- date not given]

[Excerpts] We are not satisfied with the extent to which, as a small country that is now already ranked among the medium-level developed countries, we are qualitatively included in the international division of labor. Our current discussion about economic policy shows that we must make many corrections in this respect. But on the other hand, we are quantitatively included in the international division of labor to such an extent that we could not avoid the effects of the general economic crisis, because we are a part of the contemporary world: We are included in it by virtue of our commodity trade and, at the same time, we have incurred larger debts abroad than was beneficial and optimal for us, incurring them at a time when interest rates continued to rise. Nevertheless, our position is not as unfavorable as that of many other developing countries because we export both goods and technology, although we do not export as much as we could and should.

In the coming period, in the coming year -- and not only in the coming year -- we can expect difficulties and problems. But we must do what we have not done in the past, that is, we must take this fact into consideration and be prepared to withstand and overcome various blows. We naturally can do this because we still have our own insufficiently utilized potentials and therefore there is no reason for sowing any uncertainty or defeatism. Where are these reserves? They are in better work and production, in better organization, in a better utilization of our production capacities and in saving. It is now a question of our entire organization and ability to activate all these reserves. We remain united and unwavering in advancing along our road in developing social property as the basis of our system while not obstructing the vitality of so-called small-scale economic operations. We firmly stand by the view that there is no alternative to socialist self-management and that we will continue to build it with all our forces and all our knowledge and, at the same time, to strengthen the equality of all constituent elements of our socialist community, the republics and provinces and their role within the system that guarantees the integrity of Yugoslavia as an entity founded on the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. We have strengthened the positions of our nonaligned policy and our cooperation within the international workers' movement.

Our problem now is to determine how we can develop to the maximum possible extent the initiative and independence of all subjective factors, ranging from the basic organization of associated labor and the local community to the federation, and on the other hand how we can integrate and link together both the associated labor and the peoples and nationalities. These are two parallel processes which have become law in the entire world. They are even developing independently from the system. But what is essential in this connection are the foundations on which they are developing: Whether they are developing on the foundations of capital and profits, that is, on basis of hegemony, inequality and so forth; on the basis of statism which also implies hegemony; or on the foundations of social ownership of the means of production, liberated and associated labor and self-management, that is, on the basis of the real values of the socialist society. However, there is no need to hide the fact that we are lagging precisely in the association, linking and integration of labor. In this respect, the situation is unsatisfactory even within the individual cities, regions, provinces and republics and even more unsatisfactory within Yugoslavia as a whole.

This fact confirms that we are still not a pure self-managing society with perfect social ownership and so forth. And it is precisely this fact that demands greater subjective efforts. And the subjective efforts imply that the individual subjective factors must creatively unite theory and practice, must plan well and implement pertinent documents, plans and conclusions among other things through the current economic policy, which in turn will support and stimulate them. It is this respect that we must pass our test.

Our mistake is not in the fact that we have accepted foreign credits; we will take them in the future, too. Our mistake is in the fact that we have failed to sufficiently validly estimate what we should expect on the basis of the rate of the maturing of these credits and as regards the extent and volume of repayments. All this is too much, too big and too difficult for us now. The situation is also not good as regards the internal dinar liquidity. New money has often been issued without sufficient backing. The result is a large imbalance between commodity and monetary funds which has been reflected in increased inflation and finally also in a shortage of goods which has created great problems for us. What is in fact involved in all this are the failures of our current and long term economic policy which has not been at the necessary high level.

As regards achieving unity in this connection, for instance, at the level of the federation, there is an additional element that appears here, the intranational and interrepublican factor, which makes the entire matter more sensitive. Even the normal socioeconomic phenomena in our country often manifest themselves as national phenomena, something that does not happen in a single-nation community or a community with a mixed population. The manifestation of the socioeconomic phenomena as national phenomena provides a basis not only for asserting what is national but also quite often for the manifestation of various nationalisms. And it is not only certain economic trends but very frequently also the developments in the spheres of culture, arts, ideology, history and the like that are used as a basis for nationalist manifestations.

As a socialist self-managing society, we are striving to humanize our relations to the maximum possible extent. We have established and continue to create great democratic rights of our working people and citizens. Naturally, all this is still not an ideal situation; the highest level has not yet been achieved and mistakes are still apparent in this respect. Deviations appear here and there and we are witnessing various interventions and the like. In our labor laws we have approached the problem of labor and work relations under a considerable amount of illusion and have carried that illusion even as far as creating the impression that people engage in work as a hobby [English term as published] and not as a need. Nevertheless, what is the most important issue in this connection is the fact that we are still rewarding work insufficiently. We must make a turn in this respect and become stricter as regards the question of reward according to work. Now it is the right time to emphasize the advantage of reward for productive and creative work. This implies that direct production activities and the science which advances them should be stimulated to further increase their contribution. And vice versa, we must discourage the multiplication of administrative work, though we must not discourage all nonproductive work. Thus we will gradually resolve the existing contradictory situation in which our young people continue to press the schools to provide training in the professions which we do not need and in which they will not find employment for a long time or will not find it at all, whereas, at the same time, we have vacant work places primarily in production activities, vacant work places that some work organizations have not been able to fill for years now. This is no longer a question of whether we want or do not want to make a turn. We must make it. Naturally, this will have to be carried out with as much care and skill as possible.

And we will also have to revise some of those other "rights" that are the result of our constant and dynamic growth, a growth beyond material possibilities. This is certainly a sensitive question, and its solution must be approached with great skill and care.

We are now especially emphasizing the need to rely on our own forces. This is nothing new. We have never allowed anyone to dictate to us the conditions for our existence. We have always proceeded and will continue to proceed from the premise that we are prepared to give everything for our freedom and sovereignty and that we will not surrender our sovereignty and freedom for anything. And now, too, there are attempts to exert pressure on us because we have found ourselves in certain difficulties. But everyone really knows that we will make no concessions to anyone as regards the further development of our system and as regards our integrity or the autonomy of our foreign policy. For this reason the reliance on our own forces continues to always assume a new value. This time, the reliance on our own forces must be apparent at every work place, in every basic organization of associated labor, in performing all tasks and in the full responsibility of every individual.

ADOPTION OF ECONOMIC MEASURES EXPECTED SOON

LD272211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 27 (TANJUG) -- Adoption of documents on socio-economic development of Yugoslavia in 1983 can be expected before the end of this week.

Controversial questions, above all regarding amendments of the law on foreign exchange transactions and foundations of the country's common foreign currency policy in the next year, seem to have been finally solved.

According to just received reports, assemblies of all Yugoslav republics and provinces considered today, on Monday, the mentioned controversial and other questions, it is underlined, with the common wish to go forward and adopt documents which will be the guide-post for the carrying out of measures for economic stabilization and, at the same time, the country's getting out of the present difficult economic situation.

The assemblies of the republics and provinces agreed that their delegations to the federal parliament vote for the proposed documents.

It was especially pointed in that context to the need of some proposed solutions being more precise and plans for increase in exports to the convertible currency area were especially supported.

The Yugoslav Government held a session today under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric. The government determined stands on remarks and proposals of the socialist republics and provinces for the draft resolution on the foundations of Yugoslavia's foreign currency policy in the next year, the Federal Secretariat of Information announced.

RESCHEDULING OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEBT PROPOSED

LD271800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpt] 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- A draft law has been submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly on postponing repayment of a loan given to Bosnia-Hercegovina for the restoration of installations damaged by the earthquake that affected parts of this republic in October 1969.

The Federal Executive Council proposed that this law should extend the term of repaying the credit of 800 million dinars that the National Bank of Yugoslavia gave to Bosnia-Hercegovina for the restoration of damaged and destroyed installations.

According to this proposal, the credit of 800 million dinars will be repaid by Bosnia-Hercegovina in five equal annual installments, the payment of which will fall due on 15 December each year. The first installment is due to be paid on 15 December 1984.

This credit should have been repaid earlier. However, the ultimate beneficiaries of the above-mentioned credit -- municipalities and organizations of associated labor -- are unable to pay back the credit because the largest of them such as Incel, Rudi Cajavec, Vrbas and others on the territory of Banja Luka are either registering losses or are operating with financial results that do not make it possible for them to meet the repayments of this credit falling due.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN CURRENCY REGULATIONS

LD272046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Summary] Ljubljana, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Slovene Assembly met today to discuss the development of this republic next year. Miran Potro, the presiding member of the delegation of the Slovene Republican Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, informed the delegates on the course of coordinating the federal resolution and of other accompanying acts.

"The delegates of the Slovene Assembly today approved the report by the delegation of the Slovene Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the process of coordinating the draft law on changes and additions to the law on foreign currency business and on credit relations with foreign countries. At the same time during the session today the delegations of the Slovene Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly was authorized to give its consent to the proposed changes and additions to the law on foreign currency business and credit relations with foreign countries. In this context the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly are required during the process of further coordination to concentrate primarily on those observations that refer to the stance to be taken on foreign currency pooling according to Article 69 of current legislation.

"This refers primarily to increased exports to convertible markets combined with satisfying the reproduction requirements of organizations of associated labor producing for export and to priority production earmarked for export to convertible market. It refers also to the need for clearer instruction so that a part of foreign currency retained by basic organizations of associated labor is distributed among them through self-management agreements and within the framework of self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries in the republics and provinces.

"The delegation proposes that if the substantial observations of the Slovene delegation concerning the draft law on changes and additions to the law on foreign currency dealings and on credit relations with foreign countries are not accepted during the vote, that is when the consent is given, a special statement should be adopted that will require further monitoring of the consequences of the implementation of these regulations in practice and explain the true meaning of the observations of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

"The Republican Executive Council today submitted to the Slovene Assembly the proposal that has been sent to the Federal Executive Council and that refers to a partial change and addendum to the regulation on the deposit for dinars that citizens are entitled to take out of Yugoslavia. The Slovene Executive Council says that the local border personal trade should be excluded from the regulation and that the regulation on the deposit for dinars that citizens are entitled to take out of Yugoslavia should be changed in the sense that citizens in possession of documents in accordance with international agreements on local border personal trade can cross the border without paying the deposit.

At its session today the Slovene Assembly appointed Jakob Pisternik a new member of the Slovene Executive Council and chairman of the Committee for Energy. Janez Sternisa, the present chairman of the Slovene Republican Committee for Energy, henceforth will be responsible for the field of nuclear energy.

MACEDONIA TO APPROVE DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD271900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Republic of Macedonia is giving its consent without any conditions to the draft document on the development of Yugoslavia next year. However, it does point out some specific features of this republic that have to be taken into consideration during the process of seeking agreement in the SFRY Assembly. The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly today endorsed the report by their delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly regarding some observations to the planning and financial documents of the policy for the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in 1983. The stand was taken that these documents must be adopted on time and with the agreement of all the republics and provinces.

Regarding the draft law on fixing the overall size of the federal budget expenditure for next year, the stance taken by the delegation of the Macedonian Assembly advocates the idea that the supplementary budget resources should be determined with the application of the rate of ".68 percent of the planned social product in 1983.

KOSOVO BODIES DISCUSS DRAFT RESOLUTION

AU271825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 82 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 15 Dec -- At their joint session today which was chaired by Kolj Siroka and Sinan Hasani, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee discussed the draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the province in 1983 which was recently submitted to a month-long public discussion by the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Full Utilization of All Potentials

Expounding on the draft resolution, Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, first noted that the preparation of the draft resolution was preceded by extended activity in recognizing both the developing possibilities of the country and the place Kosovo has in the country's development policy. The main goal set in drafting the document, Pulja said, was the full utilization of all material and human potentials in development and stabilization.

On the basis of this, it was planned that the social product would increase 5.4 percent, industrial production 7.4 percent, exports to hard-currency regions about 25 percent, employment 4.5 percent, investments about 10 percent and so forth.

Such development rates have been planned despite the awareness of the extremely difficult conditions the province's economy will have to face next year, very adverse conditions, that is. The losses which amount to almost 3.5 billion dinars for only 9 months of this year should be made good, the province's economy must repay $114 million to the National Bank of Yugoslavia and about 160 million dinars should be provided for completing the projects whose construction has already begun, but whose construction schedule has been exceeded and the prices of the construction and equipment been increased.

Nine Working Collectives Are the Greatest Debtors

According to what Imer Pulja said, the province's foreign debts for 9 months of this year amounted to $1,343,000,000, only $252 million of which are owed to clearing-account countries. In 1983, $188 million or 11,835,000,000 dinars, 6 million of which are accounted for by interest payments, must be repaid. To be able to accomplish this, the province's economy will have to set apart about 25 percent of its social product in 1983.

The greatest debtors to foreign countries are nine collectives among which are the Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplant, the Belacevac strip mine, the Trepca organization, the Balkan factory manufacturing seamed pipes and some others that account for 72 percent of all debts.

In order for next year's proposed development goals to be accomplished, these very working collectives should increase their production to the maximum, especially the production of goods that can be exported. It has been estimated that next year the province's economy can export goods valued at about $100 to $110 million, which, without help from the whole country, will not be enough to even provide the necessary raw materials and production materials for normal operations.

Approve Draft Decisions

LD272044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly have consented to the draft changes and additions to the law on foreign currency and on foreign credit relations, and to the draft decision on objectives and tasks of the joint money issue policy and on standard foundations of our 1983 credit policy.

In accepting the report on the work of its delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the current coordination of stands on the draft resolution regarding the policy of the development of our country in 1983, the Kosovo Assembly agreed to continue coordinating the stands of this province, especially regarding the documents that are required to devize the solutions for its key problems. The delegation was also given the powers to coordinate the stands and to give its consent to the proposed law on the overall size of federal budget expenditure for the coming year.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PRISONER AMNESTY

LD271828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, chaired by Kolj Siroka, discussed the material submitted by the Provincial Secretariat for Justice regarding the amnesty of sentenced persons.

The Presidency decided -- as reported -- to give amnesty to a certain number of these people. The Presidency also examined a number of other issues within its sphere of work.

TANJUG REPORTS KOSOVO RESERVE OFFICERS' ACTIVITY

LD232150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today the Presidium of the Reserve Officers' Federation discussed the work of the Kosovo Reserve Officers' Federation and its organs.

Mention was made of the activities of the reserve officers in Kosovo to strengthen the organization in the struggle against all forms of enemy activity. Thanks to this action, the process of ideopolitical differentiation is progressing with growing success. Thus, in line with this, a certain number of reserve officers have been expelled from the organization. It has also been proposed that proceedings be started against them in courts of honor [as received] for the purpose of removing their ranks.

The Reserve Officers' Federation of Kosovo struggles actively together with other organized socialist forces against all negative phenomena and enemy activity. In this way loyalty to the League of Communists policy and readiness to defend the achievements of the national liberation struggle are manifested.

LCY'S SUK IJA ON CURRENT SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD271238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 27 (TANJUG) -- The situation in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, in which disorders at the hands of greater Albanian nationalists and irredentist elements broke out in (?the spring) of last year, has been going on a positive trend all the time. No longer being seen are such forms of hostile actions as used to be launched by this year's beginning, Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, who has been one of the most open analysts of realities in Kosovo in the past two years, said in an interview of some length with the Belgrade weekly news magazine NIN Sunday.

Today, schools in Kosovo do the teaching as usual, sports and cultural performances are being held in a good atmosphere, the university and student hostels work as usual: In a word, the whole life is back to normal.

All of these are results from a large engagement and persisting efforts by the organized socialist forces in Kosovo, Ali Sukrija underlined.

At the same time, Ali Sukrija came out in favor of a non-stop ideological and political offensive, adding that legal measures must be taken against those who provoke and launch hostile actions.

At Kosovo University, a process of ideological and political differentiation is open, Sukrija evaluated. Some students and professors should be aided to rehabilitate themselves and those who will not go together with us should be expelled from the LCY. There is not other [word indistinct] one should (?be) persistent and resolute, he said.

Relevent personnel changes have been made where weaknesses, opportunism and hesitation came to be seen.

This was done with home office people, and they are now in a position to successfully struggle against all attempts at hostile activities, he said. Aggressive character of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo has brought about not only a positive response from progressive forces, but also reactions from other nationalist positions. Also emerging is a nationalist, anti-Albanian revanchism, and emerging, too, are some imitations among nationalists, he warned.

We never must forget that the nationalists of various colors would like to bring in discord, sow chauvinism and hatred, seek to split up Yugoslavia, Sukrija emphasized. We must not allow that nationalisms be divided into less and more dangerous ones. All of them are instruments against socialism, self-management and togetherness among Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, he said.

Ali Sukrija also listed examples from which it could be seen that anti-Yugoslav emigres, rallying in various countries round the banners of Serbian, Croatian or Albanian nationalism, had platforms in common, joint assaults on Yugoslavia.

The essential goal of Enver Hoxha, leader of neighboring Albania, is attempting to stir up ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia against the Serbian nation, against the Yugoslav People's Army (as a "Serbian army"), against Yugoslavia's leadership (as a "Serbian leadership"), [words indistinct] Enver Hoxha and nationalists [word indistinct] stuffing people's heads with the lowest Chauvinist passions, using such a dirty propaganda and monstrous lies in which nobody who is honest and to his senses will believe, and nor believes them.

By doing so, they just attack the interests of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia and the prospects of its development and showing in its socialist self-management community, Ali Sukrija said in conclusion.

KOSOVO RADIO ATTACKS HOXHA BOOK ON 'TITOITES'

AU252026 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Enver Hoxha's Obsessions"]

[Text] Every Yugoslav citizen would be pleased if he could hear from Albania, if not friendly words, at least correct words, without insinuations or evil intentions against Yugoslavia. Our two countries have a lot in common; therefore nothing could be more logical than to have good relations. But the objective wishes and needs of our peoples and countries are one thing, whereas the reality of the absurdities of Enver Hoxha's [word indistinct] anti-Yugoslav policy, to which there seems to be no end.

From year to year, even from one month to the next, Enver Hoxha is, without reason, extending the front of his obsessions toward Yugoslavia. A book of several hundred pages entitled "The Titoites" was published in Tirana some days ago. The book was written personally by Albania's first citizen, Enver Hoxha. Its delux publication, according to all probabilities, will serve as the sole testimony of all incredible inventions and accusations construed against Yugoslavia. Spanning the period from 1941 to the present, every page includes almost fantastic tales of how Yugoslavia has supposedly intended to "annihilate" the sound leadership of the AWP and its main founder and organizer, Enver Hoxha, who once again involved himself with the work and (?liquidation) of the so-called hostile activity of the Titoites who, despite continuous purges, apparently surround him with their evil intentions.

Since 1948, Enver Hoxha has stressed to his people the dangers that are supposedly threatening them from Yugoslavia. We will let the Albanian people themselves decide what Enver Hoxha expects to achieve by all this.

They know very well what [words indistinct]. But as far as we, the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY, are concerned, it is our primary duty to inform those who may not be acquainted with the state of Yugoslav-Albanian relations, that since Tito's self-management, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia was founded, the [word indistinct] of Albania and its people has not been threatened and is not being threatened by any danger. Yugoslavia has never harbored and does not now harbor any evil intentions against Albania and the Albanian people.

The Yugoslav side has stressed this several times officially and this is proven by the consistent and principled behavior of good-neighborliness adopted by Yugoslavia with regard to Albania, as well as any other neighboring country. Such a policy has been acknowledged with general gratitude in the world. What Yugoslavia desires and what it expects from Tirana is that normal relations may develop between them on the basis of the known and general international principles of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Enver Hoxha's second known obsession, which again occupies a large part of the book, is his ambition to speak in the name of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and Kosovo. According to verified practice, he again seeks to instigate hatred and distrust against the peoples with whom the Albanians are living, particularly against the Serbs. He may believe that his greatest aid lies in the desire to see distrust and hatred grow between the Albanians and their neighbors. But the Albanians in Yugoslavia will not allow this to happen. It does not take a lot of intelligence to see where such a tragic policy could lead. Enver Hoxha does not know, and does not want to know; he does not listen because he does not want to listen to the truth that the Albanians are an equal subject of the Yugoslav multinational community and that they do not need to be (?patronized). The Albanians in Yugoslavia live freely in their own territory and, together with all the other members of the other nations and peoples of Yugoslavia, decide their own destinies and all other matters.

As an answer to Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites," we could publish at least three books of the same size which would contain only documents, living facts, which deny Enver Hoxha's absurd [word indistinct]. Instead, perhaps it is enough to put only one question: Does Enver Hoxha really believe that in this way he is building bridges of cooperation and good relations between our two countries and peoples? In our opinion, what Enver Hoxha is doing with what he considers to be authentic [word indistinct] is only to destroy what has been created between us. Whom does this serve? This is in the interest neither of our peoples nor of all-round Yugoslav-Albanian relations.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD221942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 22 (TANJUG) -- The future tasks of the movement of nonaligned countries, upon whose endeavours the strengthening of peace and international security largely depends, will make up priorities in Yugoslavia's foreign-poltical activity. This is why Yugoslavia will, together with other nonaligned countries, strive for extending as big a contribution as possible to the succcess of the forthcoming New Delhi summit of the nonaligned.

The above was pointed out at a session today, Wednesday, of the S.F.R.Y. Presidency (Yugoslavia's collective leadership), which considered the country's international position and activities.

In assessing that the world situation has constantly deteriorated in the last few years, the session noted that the Movement of the Nonaligned is the strongest protagonist of the battle for peace and substantial changes in the present political and economic relations.

In spite of all pressures the nonaligned have transcended the difficulties that had cropped up around a summit in Baghdad, and have strengthened unity base on the authentic principles of their movement.

The general deterioration in the international situation entangles Yugoslavia's international position and its endeavours to preserve independent development, it was concluded at the S.F.R.Y. Presidency session.

It was said that Yugoslavia will further strengthen its active role in the United Nations and other international organizations, pursue goodneighbour policy, and develop universal cooperation with all the countries, the big powers included.

At the same time the principles of socialist self-management and active nonaligned policy ensure Yugoslavia the place of a constructive factor in international relations, it was assessed at the session.

SFRY-EGYPTIAN COMMITTEE ON TRADE, JOINT VENTURES

LD271816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Egyptian commodity exchange, this year estimated at 300 million dollars, over the coming years will be increasing by 10 percent annually.

This optimistic forecast is a result of three-day talks here between the Egyptian prime minister, two deputy prime ministers and seven ministry [words indistinct] and a Yugoslav economic delegation headed by government member Rade Pavlovic.

The Yugoslav delegation is in Cairo to prepare a session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation.

The forthcoming meetings is expected to help enhance other, higher forms of cooperation.

The first such undertaking will be joint production of tractors (6,000 annually). The Egyptian partners propose that a mixed enterprise for the production of agricultural machinery and mechanization be set up.

Egypt has called the Yugoslav enterprises to take part in the implementation of a very ambitious agricultural production programme.

Also, there are realistic prospects for expansion of cooperation in the field of energy, tourism, civil engineering and oil production. Egypt has proposed the creation of a joint enterprise for oil prospecting and the production of equipment for petroleum industry.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 23 DEC

LD231900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 23 (TANJUG) -- A protocol Yugoslav-Romanian on commodity trade in 1983, signed here Thursday, provides for this trade next year to reach some 400 million dollars.

The two countries agreed to promote their commodity trade during the two-day work of their delegations, headed by Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Dobrila Nikolajevic and Romanian Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade Ion Stoian, respectively.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Vasile Pungan, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oancea and other Romanian officials. Yugoslav Ambassador to Romania Milos Melovski was also present.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 24 DEC

LD242224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, today received Nikolay Rodionov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Yugoslavia, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the Soviet ambassador handed the president of the SFRY Assembly the appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the CPSU Central Committee to parliament, governments political parties and peoples of the world, sent during the celebration ceremony of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVES ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD232246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received Lik Seiti, the ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Yugoslavia. The talks were devoted to current economic cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

SLOVENE DELEGATION IN BELORUSSIA -- A delegation of the Slovene Executive Council headed by Janez Zemlaric, president of the council, has concluded its 3-day visit to the Belorussian SSR. During the delegation's talks in Mins with representatives of the Belorussian SSR headed by Aleksandro Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the two sides stressed the need for further developing the economic, scientific-technical, cultural and sports cooperation between Slovenia and Belorussia and noted that the relations between the two republic are contributing to the total Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Janez Zemljaric held a meeting with Tikhon Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. The delegation also visited Moscow. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 82 p 6 AU]